



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle die van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, Waarnemend-Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815.

[NO. 152.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of EUROPE GOODS, postponed in consequence of the decease of the late Store-keeper, will take place at the Government Stores on the 15th February next, and following days.

The Articles to be exposed to Sale will principally consist of

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, BROAD CLOTH, CASSIMERES, PRINTED COTTONS, TENERIFFE WINE, PORT WINE, and CLARET.

The particulars of each Lot will be published in a Catalogue previous to the day of Sale, and the Articles may be viewed at the Government Stores after the 1st Proximo.

Conditions of Sale.

The Lots to be sold for Colonial Currency, and to be deliverable within one month from the date of Sale.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Purchase Money to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder previous to delivery, and in the event of the Lots not being cleared off within the time specified, the deposit of 10 per cent. to be forfeited, and the Articles will be re-sold on the Public Account, any loss arising from such re-sale to be made good by the original Purchaser, and any advantage derived therefrom, to accrue to Government.

Payment to be made to the Vendue Department, whose receipt will warrant the delivery of the Articles from the Stores.

The Purchasers to pay the expence of Cooly hire in clearing out the Lots from the Stores.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

HIERDOOR wordt bekend gemaakt dat de verkoping van EUROPEISCHE GOEDEREN, verschoven uit hoofde van het overlijden van de vorige Administrateur, nu plaats zal hebben in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen op den 16de Februarij aanstaande, en volgende dagen.

De te verkopen goederen bestaan uit.

YZERWERKEN, STAALWERKEN, HOEDEN, LAKENS, KASMIEREN, GEDRUKTE CHITSSEN, TENERIF WYN, PORT WYN, en KLARET.

De partijen zullen nader by Katalogus gespecificeerd worden voor de dag der verkoping en de goederen kunnen in de Pakhuizen gezien worden na den 1ste der volgende maand.

Voorwaarden.

De verkoping zal geschieden voor Papieren Geld, en de goederen zullen leverbaar zijn binnen een maand na de vendutie.

Een tiende der koopschat zal op het oogenblik der verkoping, en het overige voor de aflevering betaald worden, en indien de goederen niet worden afgehaald binnen de bepaalde tyden, zal het deposito verbeurd, en de goederen ten tweeden male verkocht worden voor rekening van den Lande, zullende in dat geval alle verliezen worden gedragen door de eerste koper, terwijl het meerder rendement zal blijven ten voordeele van het Gouvernement.

De betaling moet geschieden aan het Vendu-kantoor, welkers bewys tot de afgave der goederen genoegzaam is.

De kopers zullen het koelieloon by de aflevering betalen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Secretaris van het Gouv.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of PADDY and FIREWOOD, now lying at Crawang, and which was formerly advertised for Sale, but the Sale of which was subsequently postponed, will be again put up for Sale by Public Auction, and sold without reserve, at the Government Stores at Batavia, on the 15th Proximo.

Conditions of Sale.

The Lots to be sold for Colonial Currency, 10 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder within one month after, in failure whereof the deposit to be forfeited, and the Lots re-sold at the risk of the original Purchaser.

The Articles to be removed at the expence of the Purchasers, and to be at their risk after the 1st of March next.

Payment to be made to the Vendue Department, on whose receipts the Articles will be delivered.

Further particulars may be ascertained on reference to the Resident at Buitenzorg, who will either himself or by his Assistant, attend the Sale, to give any information that may be required.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat dat een hoeveelheid PADIE en BRAND-HOUT te Krawang leggende, en welke reeds te voren ter verkoop geadvertieerd was, doch waarvan de verkoping zedert verschoven is, tans by publieke vendutie aan de meestbiedenden zal verkocht worden, in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia op den 15 der Volgende maand.

Voorwaarden.

De Verkoping zal geschieden voor Papieren Geld. Een tiende der koopschat moet op de dag der verkoping, en het overige binnen een maand na dat tydstip betaald worden, zullende anders de gedeponeerde penningen verbeurd, en de produkten ten tweeden male verkocht worden, voor resiko van den eersten koper.

De produkten moeten voor rekening der kopers worden afgehaald, en zullen voor hantlieders risico leggen na den 1ste Maart aanstaande.

De betaling moet geschieden op het Vendu-Kantoor, en op vertoning van de Quittantie van dat Departement zullen de goederen afgeleverd worden.

Nadere informatie is te bekomen van den Resident te Buitenzorg, en dezen amptenaar, dan wel zyn Adjunct zal by de verkoping tegenwoordig zijn ten einde de nodige inlichting te geeven.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Secretaris van het Gouv.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual Quit Rent of one half per cent on the amount purchase of Lands sold by Government in the Preanger Regencies and Crawang, will be received at the Office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, and such Proprietors of Estates as are liable to pay the same are requested to send in the amount on or before the 15th of February next.

Those Proprietors of Estates in the Residency of Buitenzorg, who are liable to pay the annual Tax of one stiver silver on Cocoa-nut trees bearing fruit, pursuant to the Proclamation dated May the 6th 1814, are likewise requested to send in the amount on or before the same date.

T. MACQUOID, Resident.

BUITENZORG, Jan. 12, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of COFFEE, JAPAN COPPER, BANCA TIN, and JAVA RICE,

now lying at Batavia, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, at the Government Stores at Batavia, on the 10th day of February next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

CONDITIONS.

The COFFEE, JAPAN COPPER, and BANCA TIN, to be sold for Silver Money, and to be deliverable within three months from the date of Sale.

The RICE to be sold for Colonial Currency, and to be deliverable within one month from the date of Sale.

A deposit of ten per cent. on the amount of the Purchase Money to be paid at the time of the Sale, and the remainder before the date specified for the delivery of the Articles, and in the event of the lots not being cleared off under this stipulation within the period specified, the 10 per cent. paid at the time of Sale is to be forfeited, and the Articles will be re-sold on the public account—any loss arising from such re-sale to be made good by the original Purchaser, and any advantage derived therefrom, to accrue to Government.

Payment to be made to the Vendue Department, whose receipt will warrant the delivery of the Articles from the Stores. The Conditions of the Sale being complied with, there will be no objection to accommodate the Purchasers of the Coffee, Japan Copper, and Banca Tin, with Warehouse-room for three months, subsequent to the date fixed for delivery, provided they agree to pay the Warehouse-rent at the rates which may be established by Government.

The Articles may be viewed at any time previous to the date of Sale, on application to the Commercial Committee or to the Colonial Store-keeper.

The Purchasers to pay the expence of Cooly-hire in clearing out the lots from the Stores, and the goods as usual to be subject to the regular duty on exportation.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

Batavia, 10th Jan. 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat een hoeveelheid KOFFY, JAPANS KOPER, BANKAS TIN en JAVASCHE RYST,

te Batavia leggende, by publieke Vendutie zal verkocht worden in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia op den 10de Februarij aanstaande, ten 9 uren voor de middag, op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De KOFFY, het JAPANS KOPER en BANKAS TIN, zullen verkocht worden voor Zilver geld, en zullen leverbaar zijn binnen drie maanden na de dag der verkoping.

De RYST zal verkocht worden voor Papieren geld, en zal leverbaar zijn binnen een maand na de verkoping.

Een tiende der koopenningen zal op het oogenblik der Vendutie, en het overige voor de tot den afhaal bepaalde tyden, voldaan worden, en ingeval de gekogte Goederen niet binnen die tyd worden afgehaald, zal het gedeponeerde een tiende der koopschat verbeurd, en de Goederen ten tweeden male verkocht worden. Alle verliezen op de tweede verkoping zullen gedragen worden door de eerste koper, en het meerder rendement zal blijven ten voordeele van het Gouvernement. De betaling moet geschieden aan het Vendu-kantoor, tegen afgave van Quittantien, op welker

vertoning de afgave der Goederen uit de Pakhuizen gevolg zal neemen.

De voorwaarden der verkoping, naargekomen zynde, wil men gaarne de kopers van de KOFFY, het KOPER en het TIN overleven met Pakhuizen voor den tyd van drie maanden na het tydstip tot den afhaal bepaald, mids betalende zoodanige Pakhuishuur als naderhand door het Gouvernement zal worden bepaald.

De Goederen kunnen ten allen tyde voor de verkoping gezien worden, op daartoe gedane aanvraag aan het Commercieel Comité, of de Administrateur der Koloniale Magazynen.

De Kopers zullen het koelie loon betalen by het afhalen der Goederen uit de Pakhuizen, en dezelve zullen als gewoonlyk onderheerig wezen aan de bepaalde geregtigheid by den uitvoer.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, } den 10de Jan. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the intimation given to the Public by Advertisement, dated the 15th October last, a quantity of FORFEITED COFFEE now lying at Indramayo, and remaining unclaimed of the sales of the 16th and 22d June last, will be exposed to Public Auction and sold without reserve at the Government Stores at Batavia, on the 10th February next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Conditions of Sale.

The Coffee to be sold for Silver Money, and a deposit to be made at the time of sale of 10 per cent on the purchase money, the remainder within one month from the date of sale.—Payment to be made to the Vendue Department, Batavia, whose Certificate will entitle the Purchaser to receive the Coffee. In case of failure in payment of the purchase money within the stipulated period, the deposit of 10 per cent to be forfeited and the Coffee will be re-sold, any loss on such re-sale to fall on the purchaser, and any advantage to accrue to Government.

For the accommodation of the Purchasers at the sale, the Coffee will be allowed to remain for three months in the Government Stores at Indramayo, provided the Conditions of Sale are fully complied with by the purchasers, and they are willing to pay Warehouse Rent at the rates which may be established by Government.

The Coffee to be as usual subject to the established Duties on Exportation.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat ingevolge het op den 15 October jongleden aan het publiek geadvertieerde, een hoeveelheid verbeurde KOFFY, tans te Indramayo onafgehaald leggende van de verkopingen van den 16 en 22 Juni des voorleeden jaars, publiek aan de meestbiedenden zal verkocht worden in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia, op den 10 Februarij aanstaande ten 9 uren voor de middag, en wel op de volgende.

Voorwaarden.

De Koffy zal worden verkocht voor Zilver Geld, een tiende der koopenningen zal oogenbliklyk, en het overige binnen een maand na de verkoping betaald worden aan het Vendu-kantoor te Batavia, tegen afgave van bewyzen, welke de kopers zullen in staat stellen de gekogte Koffy aftehalen. In geval van non betaling binnen de bepaalde tyd, zal het gedeponeerde 10 per cent verbeurd, en de koffy ten tweeden male verkocht worden, zullende het minder rendement worden vergoed door de nalatigen, terwijl den meerderen opbrengst zal blijven ten voordeele van het Gouvernement.

Voor het gemak der belanghebbenden, zal de koffy drie maanden in de Pakhuizen te Indramayo kunnen blyven leggen, mits aan de Voorwaarden der verkoping stiptelyk door de koper worden voldaan, en zyl. toestemmen in het betalen van Pakhuis huur tegens door het Gouvernement te bepalen pryzen.

De koffy blyft zo als na gewoonte onderhevig aan de bepaalde geregtigheden by den uitvoer.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 12 Jan. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised Rates of Prices for TEAK TIMBER required for House Building and the like purposes, be published for general information. Application for the purchase of Timber to be made to the several Residents, who will afford every information regarding the quantity of Timber in Store. It is to be understood that the prices are fixed for prompt payment and in Silver Coin.

SQUARED TIMBER.

60 FEET LONG.						55 FEET LONG.						50 FEET LONG.					
Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.
Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.
12	66	11	45	10	31	12	80	11	55	10	37	12	95	11	66	10	45
13	80	12	55	11	37	14	95	13	66	12	45	15	111	14	79	13	54
16	120	15	92	14	64	17	149	16	107	15	75	18	171	17	124	16	87
19	196	18	142	17	101	20	225	19	164	18	116	21	257	20	187	19	132
22	294	21	214	20	151	23	335	22	211	21	172	24	381	23	279	22	197
		24	319	23	227			24	269								

Timber that is longer than the intermediate divisions of 5 feet, to be paid for in proportion to the same, and whenever Timber may be unequally squared the mean price will be charged, as for a piece 50 feet long, 15 inches by 16 thick the mean or 81 Rupees will be the price, and so on.

45 FEET LONG.						40 FEET LONG.						35 FEET LONG.					
Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.
Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.	Inches.	Rs.
9	24	8	14	7	8	10	27	9	17	8	10	11	31	10	21	9	12
12	36	11	25	10	15	13	42	12	29	11	19	14	50	13	34	12	23
15	59	14	40	13	27	16	69	15	47	14	31	17	80	16	56	15	37
18	93	17	66	16	45	19	107	18	77	17	53	20	112	19	90	18	61
21	132	20	104	19	70	22	155	21	119	20	80	23	181	22	135	21	91
24	212	23	151	22	104			24	169	23	117			24	131		

30 FEET LONG.						25 FEET LONG.					
Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.	Thick.	Price.
Inches.	Rs.	Sts.	Inches.	Rs.	Sts.	Inches.	Rs.	Sts.	Inches.	Rs.	Sts.
6	4	20	7	4	10	6	3	5	7	4	10
7	5	10	8	5	25	7	4	10	8	5	25
8	7	10	9	7	15	8	5	25	9	7	15
9	10	20	10	9	10	9	7	15	10	9	10
10	12	20	11	11	15	10	9	10	11	11	15
11	15	20	12	13	20	11	11	15	12	13	20
12	17	20	13	16	20	12	13	20	13	16	20
13	21	20	14	20	20	13	16	20	14	20	20
14	25	20	15	24	20	14	20	20	15	24	20
15	30	20	16	28	20	15	24	20	16	28	20
16	36	20	17	32	20	16	28	20	17	32	20
17	42	20	18	37	20	17	32	20	18	37	20
18	48	20	19	42	20	18	37	20	19	42	20
19	55	20	20	47	20	19	42	20	20	47	20
20	62	20	21	53	20	20	47	20	21	53	20
21	70	20	22	60	20	21	53	20	22	60	20
22	79	20	23	67	20	22	60	20	23	67	20
23	89	20	24	75	20	23	67	20	24	75	20
24	100	20				24	75	20			

The prices of Timber in the last column under the head of 25 feet will be applied to all squared Timber straight shorter than this, as for a piece 20 feet long and 14 inches square, the price will be 16 Rupees, and in like proportion for all the other different lengths and scantlings.

Sawn and Hewed Planks for House Building.

LONG.	BROAD.	THICK.	PRICE.
Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Rupees.
22 to 25	11 to 12	1	2
		1 1/2	3
		2	5
		2 1/2	6
		3	8

Thick Pipe Staves, 1st sort, 20 Rs. per 100.
Do. do. do. 2d do. 16 — — 100.
Shingles for House, 1st sort, 6 1/2 — — 100.

The rates of Timber for Ship Building remain as in the Publication of the 22d April 1814.

For defective Timber a deduction of 25 per cent will be made from the fixed rates.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, Jan. 9, 1815.

FOR SALE.

A BRIG, lately built by the Honorable Company at Rembang, measuring 220 Tons, and now lying at Sourabaya under Jury-masts and Mat-sails. Her bottom is doubled with 1 1/2-inch plank, and has on board a quantity of iron work, wrought into Cat-block-hooks, Studding-sail-boom-irons—Ring and Eye-bolts—Hooks—Thimbles, &c. &c. for her rigging and equipment.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to Government on or before the 1st March next.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

TE KOOP.

EEN BRIK onlangs voor Rekening van de Kompagnie gebouwd te Rembang, meetende 220 Ton, en tans leggende te Sourabaya met noodmasten en matte-zeilen.

De bodem van het Vaartuig is dubbeld, ond van 1 1/2 duims planken, en er zyn aan boord een meenigte Yzer-werken; zo als Kat-blok-haken, Lyzeil-spier-yzers, Ring en Oog Bouten, Haken, Koussen, enz. enz. voor deszelfs Tuig.—Aanbiedingen zullen ontfangen worden door den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, op of voor den 1ste Maart aanstaande.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouv.

Advertisement.

LOST on or about the 14th instant, two Treasury Notes dated 5th January 1815, for 500 Rupees each—Nos. 1040 and 1041.
Notice is hereby given, that payment has been stopped at the Treasury.
Being drawn out in favor of C. Assey, Esq. and not indorsed by him, they cannot legally be of use to any one.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, Jan. 19, 1815.

Advertentie.

OP of omtrent den 14de dezer, verloren geraakt zynde, twee Treasury Noten beide gedateerd den 5de Januarij dezes jaars, ieder groot 500 Ropjen, hebbende de No. 1040 en 1041.—Zo word by dezen aan het publiek kennis gegeven, dat dezelve in de Treasury niet acceptabel zullen zyn en daer ged. Noten door de heer C. Assey, (op wiens naam dezelve opgemaakt zyn) niet in dorso zyn getekend, zo kunnen dezelve ook niet wettiglyk voor een ander van eenig nut zyn.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.
BATAVIA den 19 Jan. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that nine new Treasury Notes of Ten Rupees each have been lost while circulating for the signature of the Committee appointed for that purpose.
Seven of these Notes have been signed by

Messrs. van den Berg and de Nys, and the other two by Messrs. van den Berg, van Groll and de Nys—none of them are countersigned, numbered, dated or registered, and consequently are void and of no value.

J. DUPUY,
Dep. Sec. to Government.
BATAVIA, Jan. 18, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt, dat Negen nieuwe Tresaurie Noten van Tien Ropjen elk, verloren zyn geraakt terwyl dezelve in handen waren van de Commissie tot derzelver teekening behoemd.

Zeven van deze Noten zyn getekend door de Heeren van den Berg en De Nys en de Twee anderen door de Heeren Van Den Berg, Van Groll en De Nys—doch geene derzelven zyn gecoftrasigneerd, genummerd, gedagtekend of geregistreerd, en dezelve zyn gevolgelyk van geen waarde hoegenaamd.

J. DUPUY,
Adj. Sec. van 't Gouv.
BATAVIA, Jan. 21 Jan. 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendmeesters zullen de volgende Venduties werden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 23ste January, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van wylen G. Arlt, staande buiten de Nieuwpoort Straat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag, den 24ste January, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van wylen Kerst, staande op Jaccatra, van eenige Goederen, Boeken, volgens Catalogus, en Musiek Instrumenten, &c. &c.

Op Woensdag, den 25ste January, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van Mr. Jessen en Trail, staande aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. &c.

Op Donderdag, den 26ste January, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van J. van Reenen, staande binnen de Nieuwpoort Straat, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag, den 27ste January, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van J. Hommes, staande in de Jonker Straat, van Juweelen Goud en Zilver-werken, Teer, Fransche Claret, Madera en Caapse Wyn, Bier, Brandewyn, Genever, &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY next, the 25th Inst.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN GREAT-RIVER-STREET,
Before the
PREMISES
OF
Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co.

TWO Batavia Carriages,
A large Arab Saddle Horse,
Three sets of four black Carriage Horses,
One set of four bays,
One pair of greys,
The property of Wm. Ainslie, Esq.
ALSO,
A QUANTITY OF
JAPAN GOODS,
AND
15 pipes of Madeira,
A quantity of Port Wine, in pipes, and other Articles.

J. VAN REENEN's House,
New-port Street,
ARE TO BE HAD FOR READY-MONEY,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
Just landed from the CHARLOTTE
in excellent condition,
VIZ.

BENGAL Hookah-snakes, Europe do.
Carpets, Cut-glass Bottoms, Prepared Tobacco, Bengal Cheroots, Silver Pipes for do. Bengal Canvas of the best quality, Piece Goods, consisting of Mulda Cossas, Muslins, Punjums, Romals, Izarces of various descriptions, a few chests of superior London Market Madeira Wine, Bengal Butter, Salted Humps, Tongues, Briskets and Bacon, very fine Bengal Wheat, and Patna Rice, and a variety of Japan Ware, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber, hereby give notice that all those who are still indebted to the Institution on account of interest upon Mortgages which were due in October last, are required to pay the same before the 15th February next, in failure whereof the Chamber will be under the necessity of resorting to serious measures.

By Authority of the President and Members.
D. CHRISTIANI, Sec.
BATAVIA, Jan. 10, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

PRESIDENT en Leeden van de Weeskamer adverteren by deezze, dat de zulken der Debiteuren van de Kamer die hunne renten op de belcende capitaalen tot ultimo October 3. L. nog niet hebben betaalt, dezelve uiterlyk voor den 15de February aanstaande moeten voldoen; ten einde het Collegie niet verpligt word dien aangaande dringender maatregelen te nemen.
By autorisatie van President en Leeden.
D. CHRISTIANI, Sec.
BATAVIA den 10 Jan. 1815.

Advertentie.

Op Maandag den 23ste January, 1815.
Des voormiddags ten 9 uren.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, vendutie worden gehouden voor de woning van den Heer Villeneuve op Veltevreden, van een party Huismebelen, Hout-werken, Wagens en Paarden, als mede eenige Slaven, en het geen verder zal worden opgereeld.

Advertentie.

Op Maandag den 30ste January 1815.
Is den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van mening; ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, des morgens ten 10 uren voor het Kantoor op de Voorry by wege van Executie te verkopen de navolgende vastigheden.

Eerstelyk. Zecker stukje Thuin-land, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Comhuis, eenige Kamers op de Chinesche manier, twee Maccassarsche Huizen van steen en planken op steene pilaaren; een Speelhuis, mede van planken, een steene Bakery alles met pannen gedeekt, benevens twee Loozen, en verscheide bamboese opstellen; alles staande en gelegen omtrent drie quart uur gaans zuyd-westwaards buiten deze Stad aan de westzyde van de Rivier Crocot in het Westerveld liet 16 deel

van het blok O sub No. 506 en 507, belend ten oosten met gemelde Rivier, ten westen met de overwaters weg, ten zuyden met Sie Tontjoe, en ten noorden met Bappa Akier.

Ten tweeden. Zecker restand stuk Land, gelegen omtrent een half uur gaans buiten deze Stad aan de westzyde van de Rivier Crocot, in het Westerveld liet 6de deel van het blok O sub No. 510; belend ten oosten met gemelde Rivier, ten westen met Japar, ten zuyden met wylen den Heer Jeremias Otto Coulier, en ten noorden met Sie Thongsoe.—Voorts zoo als de gedachte Vastigheden ter plaatse voorschreve gelegen en toebehorende zyn aan de Chinesee Vrouw Tan Siendo.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging op de voorschreve percelen zouden willen pretenderen, en zich opposeeren tegens de voorschreven Executie en verkoping, die komen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen kantoore op de Voorry buiten deze Stad, verklaren de reden van dien by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreve Vastigheden te koopen, die komen ten dage, uren en plaatzen voorschreve, aanhooren de Conditien en doen hun profyt.
Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag van de Puye van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 14de January 1815.

Door My
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarden.

FREIGHT FOR BENGAL ON THE CHARLOTTE.

THE above fast-sailing Vessel, burthen 200 Tons, has just landed her Cargo from Calcutta, and intends to return thither as soon as her Cargo is complete. Applications to be made to Mr. John Dalton, at the Store-rooms of Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Curator in de Boedels van insolvent overledenen alhier, en als zodanig administreerende, de nalatenschappen, van wylen *Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper*, in leeven Mandadoor op het Landgoed Laanhof; *J. H. Brasch*, in leeven Onderkoopman; *Paulus van der Singh, C. A. Fisscher*, in leeven Commissaris van Oorlog; *L. F. Le Rebours*, in leeven Captain Militair; *F. G. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Thierens, Jacob Wouter Bonevans, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tja Kiam, Gow Kotiong, Oey Kong ko, J-ap Pien, A. Kaagman*, in leeven Luitenant ter Zee; *Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesie, William Kempf, Tan Lianhong, van Heekeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjoa Soeyhein, Paul Francken, Pier Mochamat, Ang Djimko, Ibrahim Oesien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louw Ouwko, Lim Ouwki, Oey Hinko, F. N. Nebbens, Augustyn Peusens, en Kow Liokhay*, in leeven Kapitein der Chinezen te Bantam; heeft verleend citatie by edicte ad-valvas curie, op einde jegens alle bekende en onbekende, die enig regt, actie, ofte pretentie, ten lasten van de voorsz. Nalatenschappen vermeen te hebben.

Zoo is het, dat ik **WILLEM ANTHONY VAN DEN HEUVEL**, Eerste Gezworen Exploiteur van Welmelde Hoogo Raad, by deze dagvare, alle bekende en onbekende die enig recht, actie, of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschappen van voornoemde *Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper, Jan Hendrik Brasch, Paulus van der Singh, C. A. Fisscher, L. F. Le Rebours, G. F. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Thierens, Jacob Wouter Bouwens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tja Kiam, Gow Kotiong, Oey Kongko, J-ap Pien, A. Kaagman, Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesie, William Kempf, Tan Lianhong, van Heekeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjoa Soeyhein, Paul Francken, Pier Mochamat, Ang Djimko, Ibrahim, Oesien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louw Ouwko, Lim Ouwki, Oey Hinko, F. H. Nebbens, Augustyn Peusens, en Khow Liokhay*, vermeen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 15de February aanstaande, des morgens ten half-negen uren; ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te compareeren; dan wel gemagtigd te zenden; ten einde hunne pretentie te institueeren, op poene, dat alle de faillanten die ten voorsz dage en plaatze niet compareeren nogte gemagtigden zenden versleeken zullen zyn van hun regt ende actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag ter Puye van den Raadhuije der stad Batavia, dezen 19de January 1815.

By my
W. H. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Grieffier van Hooggemelden Raad, *Germain Felix Meylan*, in zyn qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent, overledene alhier, en als zodanig administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen *G. F. N. Goetz*, en *C. C. de Vries*, heeft verleend citatie by edicte ad valvas curia, op en de tegens alle bekende en onbekende, die enig regt actie ofte pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschappen vermeen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik **Willem Anthony van den Heuvel**, eerste geswooren Exploiteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad, by deze voor de tweede maal dagvare; alle bekende en onbekende, die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschappen van voornoemde *G. F. N. Goetz*, en *C. C. de Vries*, vermeen te hebben; omme op Woensdag den 15de February, aanstaande des morgens ten half negen uren ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te compareeren den wel gemagtigden te zenden ten einde het eerste default te purgeeren, voorts noch hunne actien te institueeren en te fundeeren, op poene, dat alle faillanten die ten voorschreven dage en plaatze niet compareeren nogte gemagtigden zenden, verstookten zullen zyn van hun regt en de actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag ten Puye van den Raadhuije der Stad Batavia, dezen 19de January 1815.

By My,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaardens.

Advertisement.

BY order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given to all Merchants and Tradesmen making use of Measures and Weights, to wit Yards, Ells, Forms, Datchees, Tubs, &c. that the Assize-master as usual will attend at the Stadhouse of Batavia every day, from Monday the 6th to Monday the 13th of February next, (Sunday excepted) from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, to have the said Measures and Weights examined and Marked with Lt. K 8. All persons of the above description who may be proved subsequently to use Weights or Measures not bearing the mark aforesaid will be subject to the penalties decreed for such neglect.

Notice is at the same time given to Gold and Silver-smiths, resident at this place, that from Saturday the 11th to Monday the 14th of February next, (Sunday excepted) their Weights will be examined at the aforesaid hours at the Stadhouse by the Assay-master in presence of the Assize-master aforesaid.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, January 20th, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORD door President en Magistraten van de Stad Batavia volgens gewoonte aan een iegelyk wederom Gewaarschouwd, dat alle neering doende personen welke gebruik maken van Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datzen, Formen, en Balys, zullen moeten komen van Maandag den 6de tot Maandag den 13de, (uitgenomen Zondag) der aanstaande Maand February binnen het Stadhuys dezer stede omme aldaar hunne Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datzen, Formen, en Balys, met Lettera K. 8 te laten cyken, en zal ten fine voorzien, den Ykmeester de geheele week des Nade-middags van 4 tot 6 uren ter plaatze voorzien present wezen om elk nabehooren te gerieven, en zal die geene die bevonden word nalatig te zyn gebleeven, verbeuren zodanige Penalties als by Placcaten, en Ordonnantien dien aangaande zyn gestatueerd.

Voorts werden Goud en Zilver Smeden hier woonagtig by dezen gelast en bevolen hunne Gewigten op Zaterdag den 11de tot Maandag den 13de van den Maand February, op de boven bepaaldetd en uur binnen het Stadhuys den brengen op poene voorzien om door den Keurmeester ten overstaan van Welmelde Ykmeester gevisiteerd en geeykt te worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistrate.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 20ste January 1815.

WANTED.

FOR the use of His Majesty 78th Regiment, the sum of £177, for which Bills will be granted on the Agents of the Regiment, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London. Sealed Tenders will be received by Capt. MacQueen at Weltevreden; on or before the 1st of February.

By order of the Commanding Officer.
R. MACQUEEN, Capt.
Act. Pay-Master 78th Regt.
WELTEVREDEN,
Jan. 17th, 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Estate of the late *A. H. Ebell*, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims and to pay their debts to the undersigned Executor in the space of one month from this date.

BATAVIA, }
Jan. 14, 1815. } **J. L. WEYHENKE.**

Advertentie.

ALL de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *A. H. Ebell*, worden verzogt daar van opgave ofte betaling te doen aan den ondergetekende; binnen de tyd van een maand gerekend van dato dezes.

J. L. WEYHENKE.
BATAVIA,
den 14 Jan. 1815. }

AN de gevolgen van een beroerte gisteren avond subit overleden zynde, den oud translateur te Sourabaya *Petrus Johannes Moor*, word al die geene welke aan dezen Boedel iets te pretendeeren heeft, of schuldig is, verzogt daar van opgave te doen voor ultimo February aanstaande, aan de Testamentaire Executeuren te Sourabaya.

JOHANNA GEERT MOOR,
H. A. VAN ZEYL,
W. E. BERKHOLST.
SOURABAYA,
den 3 Jan. 1815. }

Advertisement.

THE Farmer of the Tax on Horses and Carriages *Goww Keping*, informs the Public, that he will attend during the present month daily, Sundays excepted, from eight till twelve o'clock in the forenoon at the House of Mr. *Lippe*, Great River Street, in order to take down the number of Horses which each person may intend to keep during the present year, and to receive in February the Tax on the same; also the Tax fixed by Proclamation of Government, bearing date 13th September 1803, for watering the Roads, to be levied at the rate of One Rix Dollar for each Horse—on penalty whereof all persons not making the said payments within the time hereby appointed will be fined according to the Proclamations of the late Government, dated the 3d September 1796, and 26th February 1802.

BATAVIA, January 6, 1815.

Advertentie.

DE Pachter van de Wagen Pacht, en het Oorgeld der Paarden *Goww Keping*, Maakt by deesen een iegelyk, wien zulks mogte aangaan, bekend, dat hy gedurende de maand January 1815, ten Huize van den Heer *Lippe*, op het Groote Rivier naast het Vendu-kantoor, zal vacceeren; des Maandags, Dingsdags, Woensdags, Donderdags, Vrydags en Zaturdags, voordemidag van acht tot twaalf uren, ten einde aldaar te noteren de opgave van het getal Paarden, dat een ieder zal goedvinden dit jaar aan te houden, en in February te ontvangen, de daar voor verschuldigde Pacht-penningen; zoo mede van het door Hunne Hoog Edelhedens by Publicatie van den 13 September 1803, bepaalde op het begieten der wegen, naar rato van het getal Paarden dat door een ieder zal worden opgegeven; op poene van anderszins te vervallen in de door welmelde Hunne Hoog Edel Hedens volgens Publicatie van den 3de December 1796, en 26ste February 1802, bepaalde boete, voor de geene die nalatig blyven voorschreve opgave en betaling, binnen de bepaalde tyd te doen.

BATAVIA, den 6ste January 1815.

HEEDEN middag, verlost zeer voorspoedig van eene Dogter, de geliefde Huisvrouw van

M. VAN DOORNINCK.
BIDARA TJINA,
den 13de Jan. 1815 }

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An excellent contribution from "A Constant Reader" arrived too late for this day's paper.—It shall appear in our next.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA;
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain **W. H. Wood**; Honorable Company's European Regiment, to the Civil and Military charge of Macassar and its dependencies, until further orders.

Lieutenant **H. Jackson**, Assistant and Interpreter.

Lieutenant **Owen Phillips**, 2d Assistant.
Mr. **W. H. van Yssedyk**, to be President of the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, vice Meyer.

Mr. **D. Christiani**, to be Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber, vice DeHoogh.

Mr. **J. Hooyman**, to the provisional Superintendence of the Vendue Department, vice Fichat, resigned.

Mr. **J. Berkhoff**, to the charge of the Lombard Bank, vice DeVeye, resigned.

Lieutenant **Alexander McLeod**, Light Infantry Battalion, to the charge of the Residency of Baniowangie.

Mr. **T. McQuoid**, Resident at Buitenzorg, to take charge of the Post Office Department until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, January 6, 1815.

It is with sentiments of the deepest regret and concern, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain **Richard Philipps**, of the Madras European Regiment, Resident and Commandant of Macassar.

The services of this invaluable Officer have on many occasions obtained the approbation and acknowledgements of his superiors; the mildness yet firmness of his temper, the soundness of his judgment, and the upright integrity of his mind have been felt in the whole

career of his employment under this Government; and in no instance more conspicuously than in the arduous duties which have recently received the public praises and thanks of the Supreme Government in India. But it may still afford a melancholy satisfaction to this Government to promulgate this last tribute of their admiration and acknowledgement; and to express their regret and sorrow that his country should thus, by his premature death, have lost the fruits of his talents and virtues at an age when they had only just had time to become matured, and were improving every year under the hand of experience.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, January 18, 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant **A. Macleod**, of the Light Infantry Battalion, to succeed Lieutenant **Davies** in the Civil and Military charge of Baniowangie.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon **Fallowfield**, to collect and forward the established Medical Reports during the absence of Mr. **Robertson**, Superintending Surgeon.

Mr. **Fallowfield** will be permitted to draw a Salary of Sonat Rupees Three hundred per month for this duty from the date of Mr. **Robertson's** departure.

Mr. **William Ronboud** is appointed a Colonial Lieutenant in the Amboynese Corps, vice **De Yong** deceased.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

The *Revolutionaire* frigate, Captain **Woolcombe**, arrived from India on Sunday last, but though she is late from Trincomalie, she brings no news of importance. We have intelligence from Europe of a much later date than had been received either at Madras or Ceylon.

The *Charlotte*, licensed trader, is expected to sail for England upon Sunday next, with a valuable cargo of Colonial produce. She has been chiefly freighted by the house of **Shrapnell, Skelton & Co.** and the best proofs we can possibly afford of the increasing prosperity of our commercial resources are the speculative ventures of prudent Merchants.

By the arrival of the *Brizbournbury* from New South Wales, we understand the *Earl Spencer*, East Indiaman, was spoken at sea on her voyage from China, having secret dispatches on board for the British Government. By this opportunity we understand the Embargo has been taken off, and the China Fleet will sail on the 25th of the present month—we are sorry however to learn, that the differences with the Chinese Government are by no means adjusted. They were said to be of a political more than a commercial nature—at all events we are apprehensive our late predictions may be fulfilled, and we must at length resort to coercive measures before we can teach them their own insignificance.

A large portion of the Members of the Batavian Harmonie Society have recently removed to Ryswick, and taken possession of the superb building which has excited so much general admiration. These rooms were thrown open on the 18th instant by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, to celebrate the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and we never recollect to have seen apartments in India better calculated for purposes of public festivity. The house in question is admirably constructed for the entertainment of a considerable number. The extensive Ball Room being arched, is well suited for the conveyance of musical sounds, and the spaciousness of the Super-rooms, together with the suites of apartments that have been prepared for the amusement of those visitors who are not disposed to sport "the light fantastic toe," does great credit to the gentlemen and artists who have been concerned in the erection and completion of the building.

A short time before eight o'clock, the Commander of the Forces and Mrs. Nightingall, accompanied by the General Staff and the Secretary of Government, repaired to the Ball-room, where in the absence of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, they received the numerous visitors invited to celebrate the day.

(Continued after the Poetry.)



EXTRACT FROM "THE WEST INDIES."

A POEM, BY MR. MONTGOMERY.

LIVES there a savage sadder than the slave?
Cruel, as death, insatiate as the grave?
False as the winds that round his vessel blow,
Remorseless as the gulph that yawns below,
Is he who toils upon the wafting flood,
A Christian broker in the trade of blood;
Roisterous, in speech, in action prompt and bold,
He buys, he sells—he steals, he kills, for gold.
At noon, when sky and ocean, calm and clear,
Bend round his bark, one blue unbroken sphere;
When dancing dolphins sparkle through the brine,
And sun-beam circles o'er the waters shine;
He sees no beauty in the heaven serene,
No soul enchanting sweetness in the scene.
But darkly scowling at the glorious day,
Curses the winds that loiter on their way.
When swoln with hurricanes the billows rise,
To meet the lightning midway from the skies;
When from the unburthen'd hold his shrieking slaves
Are cast, at midnight, to the hungry waves;
Not for his victims strangled in the deeps,
Not for his crimes the hardened pirate weeps;
But grimly smiling, when the storm is o'er,
Counts his sure gains, and hurries back for more.

Lives there a reptile baser than a slave?
—Loathsome as death, corrupted as the grave?
See the dull Crocodile, at his pompous board,
Attendant vassals cringing round their Lord;
Satiated with food, his heavy eyelids close,
Voluminous minions fan him to repose;
Proud on the noon-day couch he lolls in vain,
Delirious slumbers rock his madd'ning brain;
He starts in horror from bewildered dreams,
His bloodshot eye with fire and frenzy gleams;
He stalks abroad; through all his wonted rounds,
The negro trembles, and the lash resounds,
And cries of anguish, shrilling through the air,
To distant fields his dread approach declare.
Mark, as he passes, every head declin'd;
Then slowly rais'd—to curse him from behind.
This is the veriest wretch on nature's face,
Own'd by no country, spurn'd by every race;
The teth'rd tyrant of one narrow span,
The bloated vampire of a living man;
His frame,—a fungus form, of dunghill birth,
That taints the air, and rots above the earth.
His soul; has he a soul, whose sensual breast
Of selfish passions is a serpent's nest?
Who follows headlong, ignorant and blind,
The vague brute-instinct of an idiot mind;
E'en in his mother's lap was chill'd to stone,
Whose heart, midst scenes of suffering, senseless grown,
Whose torpid pulse no social feelings move;
A stranger to the tenderness of love,
His motley haram charms his gloating eye,
Where ebony, brown, and olive beauties vie;
His children, sprung alike from sloth and vice,
Are born his slaves, and loved at market price;
Has he a soul?—With his departing breath,
A form shall hail him at the gates of death,
The Spectre Conscience—breaking through the gloom,
"Man, we shall meet again beyond the tomb."

[Continued from the Third Page.]

The dancing commenced about nine o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until twelve, when the Supper-rooms were thrown open, and the party sat down to a sumptuous board, on which delicacies and abundance were conspicuous. The loyal and patriotic toasts that were given by the Commander of the Forces, were drank with the greatest enthusiasm, and in short the harmony that prevailed during the whole of the entertainment was in every way worthy of the occasion. The dancing was resumed with renovated spirits immediately after supper, and was continued until a very late hour, whilst a few votaries of Bacchus did not fail to usher in "the rosy morn" with bumpers of Claret to the health of our beloved Queen.

We were sorry to notice the absence of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, but we sincerely trust that his health will be soon sufficiently re-established to admit of his presiding, where his example has always acted as a spur to happiness and conviviality.

The Portrait of Lord Minto has been removed from Molenvliet and placed at the head of the Supper-room, a fit situation for one who has been so universally acknowledged as the parent and protector of Java.

At a Meeting of the Society on Monday evening last, the following Officers were duly elected:—

van Ysseldyk, Esq.	Directors.
van Hoesen, Esq.	
Win. Robinson, Esq.	
Captain Dalgairns,	
Baron von Lutnow,	
Romswinkel, Esq.	Treasurer.
J. G. Bauer, Esq.	
Booyman, Esq.	
Baud, Esq.	Secretary.

Admitted without Ballot:—

Engelhard, Esq.
van Braam, Esq.
Chassé, Esq.
Parvé, Esq.
Vecken, Esq.

Ballotted and admitted:—

Captain Scott, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Watson, Aide-de-Camp.
Tiedeman, Esq.
G. N. van Croll, Esq.
Lieutenant Bryant,
Schedius, Esq.
Vincent, Esq.
Berkhoff, Esq.
Riemsdyk, Esq.
Trock, Esq.
Douglas, Esq.
Douglas, Esq.

Proposed to be admitted:—

Captain C. Methven,
Brigade Major Hanson.

The Comedy of *The Rivals* will be performed at the Military Bachelor's Theatre on Wednesday Evening the 25th instant. Subscribers are requested to send to the Managers for their Tickets.

Op Woensdag den 25 dezer zal in het Militair Theater ten Toonsele gevoerd worden, het Toonspel *DE MEDEVRYERS*, waarvan het voor onze Hollandsche Leezers niet onaangenaam zal zyn een korté schets in dit nummer van ons weekblad te vinden.

Miss Lydia Languish, een jong Meisje van een zeer romaneske denkwijze, en bezitster van een fortuin van 30,000 pond sterling, is geplaatst onder de voogdy van een oude styve Weduwe, *Mevrouw Malaprop*, met wier toestemming zy moet trouwen, of het grootst gedeelte van haar fortuin verliezen. — Als een gevolg van deze bepaling, neemt zy het besluit om zich nimmer te verbinden dan met iemand, die door haar zonder fortuin te neemen, de oprechtheid zyner liefde aan den dag legt.

Een jong officier, *Kapitein Absoluut*, zoon en erfgenaam van een Baronet die een jaarlyksch inkomen heeft van 3000 *Ponden Sterling*, het voornemen van *Miss Lydia* vernemen hebbende, tragt zich by haar onder den naam van *Vaandrig Beverley* intedringen, en heeft het geluk hare liefde geheel te winnen; intusschen komt zyn Vader te Bath, met het voornemen om een huwlyk tusschen zyn zoon en deze zelfde *Miss Lydia Languish* tot stand te brengen, met wier voogdesse hy in der daad de geheele zaak afdoet zonder zyn zoon daarvan te verwittigen. — *Kapitein Absoluut* niet wetende wie de Dame is hem door zyn Vader tot Vrouw bestemd, weigert volstrekt haar te trouwen, en *Sir Anthony Absoluut*, een driftige oude knor-pot, zweert schuimbekkende van woede dat hy hem zal ontveenen. — *Mr. Fag*, de knecht van *Kapitein Absoluut*, ontdekt intusschen toevallig dat het meisje op het welk zyn heer verliefd is, juist hetzelfde is dat zyn Vader hem wil doen trouwen, en op deze ontdekking bezoekt *Absoluut* zyn Vader, veinst onwetende te zyn van alles wat *Miss Languish* betreft, en rekent het den ouden heer zeer hoog aan dat hy aan zynen wil gehoorzaamt; hy wordt vervolgens by haar ingeleid als *Kapitein Absoluut*, doch *Miss Languish* wendt hem den rug toe, en verklaart aan niemand haar hand te willen geven dan aan haaren *Beminden Beverley*; na een zeer belagchenswaardige scene, in welke een ieder zich over het wonderlyk gedrag van *Absoluut* verwondert, draait *Miss Lydia* zich rondt, en ontdekt dat *Beverley* en *Absoluut* dezelfde persoon zyn; zy is verstoord over het bedrog door hem gepleegd, en wordt ten eenemaal met hem oevenig.

Verscheidte andere personen zyn met dit alles zamengeweeft; — een Iersche Baronet, *Sir Lucius O. Trigger*, en *Squire Acres*, een Land Edelman, worden beiden op *Miss Lydia Languish* verliefd. Den eersten schryft haar onder de naam van *Delia*, en geeft zyne brieven aan de kamener van *Miss Languish* ter bestelling; doch deze slimme feesk behoudt het geld met het welk *Sir Lucius* haar tracht omte kopen en overtuigt *Mevrouw Malaprop* dat de Baronet het op haar gemunt heeft, het welk de oude Dame zeer verheugt. *Squire Acres* vernemende dat een zekere *Vaandrig Beverley* het hart van zyn Meisje heeft gewonnen, wordt door *Sir Lucius O. Trigger* aangehitst hem tot een tweegregt uit te dagen; op het slagveld komende, is hy echter verschrikkelyk bang om dood geschooten te worden, en toen hy een ogenblik daarna by de verschyning van *Beverley* ontdekt en dat deze niemand anders is dan zyn vriend *Absoluut*, weigert hy met hem te duelleeren, doch *Sir Lucius*, die om een gewaande belediging *Kapitein Absoluut* hadt nitgeëischt, hem in de persoon van *Beverley* ontdekkende, wil met hem vegten, toen de verschyning der Dames het bloedvergieten belet, en de vrede herstelt.

Een ander gedeelte der intrigue bestaat hierin dat *Falkland*, een jong Mensch van groot vermogen, verliefd is op een zeer beminnelyk Meisje, *Julia* genaamd; — doch van eenen onrustigen en ergdenkenden aart zynde, verbeelt hy zich telkens dat men hem enkel om zyn geld wil trouwen. Het gevolg hiervan is dat hy haar gedurig kwelt, en zeer dikwyls met haar in twist is, tot dat hy eindelyk het besluit neemt om haar diets te maken dat hy iemand in een twee gevegt van het leeven heeft beroofd, en genoodzaakt is zyn Vaderland te ontvlugten; zy is ogenbliklyk bereid hem te vergezellen, en haare eer aan zyne bescherming te vertrouwen. Hy dryft dit spel zo verre, dat hy eindelyk overtuigd is dat hy met oprechtheid wordt bemind, doch toen hy zyn bedrog bekend maakt, is zy zodanig op hem verstoord en

verontwaardigd, dat zy verklaart hem nimmermeer te willen zien.

In de ontknoping van het stuk worden zy echter allen by elkander gebragt, en alles wordt vergeeven en vergeeten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 14.—H. M. ship *Revolutionaire*, Capt. Woodcombe, from a cruise.
Jan. 17.—Arab brig *Salayon*, Said Abobaker, from Lingen 9th Jan.—Cargo, Gambier.—Malay brig *Expedition*, Abdul Julei, from Minto 7th Jan.—Ship *Bronbournbury*, T. Pitcher, from New South Wales 16th Nov.—Cargo, Coal.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 4, J. Balfet, from a cruise.
Jan. 20.—Ship *Cochin*, R. Pearson, from Calcutta 8d Dec. Passengers, Mr. R. Duff, for Batavia.—Lieutenant Richards, Light Inf. N. B. for New South Wales.
DEPARTURES.] Jan. 13.—Brig *Jadac Kisina*, Said Hussan, for Sourabaya.
Jan. 15.—Brig *Henry*, N. Buchanan, for Samarang.
Jan. 18.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 13, J. J. Allen, for Pakhis.

MARRIAGE.

At Sourabaya, on the 5th instant, Lieut. Wilson, Quarter Master Javanese Corps, to Miss. Olimphia Maria, Daughter of S. J. Boudberg, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Buitenzorg, on the 14th instant, after a very short illness George Augustus Addison, Esq. most sincerely and universally lamented.

His abilities and acquirements were unusually great—the goodness of his heart was not to be surpassed, and his death is as great a loss to the public service as it is distressing to those personal friends who were affectionately endeared to his eminent good qualities. It is indeed to be regretted that talents so brilliant, acquirements so varied, and a disposition so mild and benevolent, should have been cut short in the very prime of youth and at the moment when his claim to future distinction had been so successfully established—we may safely say that upon this Island he has not left his equal.

On the 20th instant, James Shrapnell, Esq. Senior Partner in the Firm of Shrapnell, Skelton and Co. By his numerous friends he will be long & deeply regretted.

EUROPE DEATH.

"In Kent, at the house of Lord Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Lord Minto, late Governor-general of India. He was the representative of one branch of the family of Elliot, of great antiquity in the south of Scotland. His father, Sir Gilbert, was a conspicuous member of the House of Commons, and held various offices in administration. Lord M. was born in 1751, and educated at an English University. Having visited the principal countries of Europe, he was, in 1774, elected a member of Parliament. Although of a Whig family, yet his father's attachment to the politics of the court led him to join the friends of administration in that embarrassing crisis, when the contest with America began to assume a serious aspect. The conduct of ministers, however, was too feeble, or too timid, to secure the support of their friends; and Lord M. then Sir Gilbert Elliot, with many others, connected themselves with the opposition. In all the measure adopted by that portion of the parliament, Sir Gilbert bore a distinguished part; and so well did he stand in their judgment, as to be selected to fill the Speaker's chair, in opposition to the ministerial candidate Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. About this time the great question of reform in parliament, and in different branches of public affairs, was publicly agitated and popularly encouraged. But the horrors consequent upon, although totally unconnected with the reformation instituted in France, excited much real, and a great deal more pretended alarm in the minds of the friends of reform at home. To strengthen the hands of government by postponing to a more auspicious day the improvements in the constitution, and above all, in the administration of the state, seemed to become the duty of the lovers of peace and good order. On this occasion, Sir Gilbert Elliot withdrew from the ranks of opposition. During the disorders created in France by the other powers of Europe, the people of Corsica sought to place themselves under the protection of Britain. Sir G. E. was pitched upon as a competent person to manage this business, and in the end of September, 1793, having been sworn in a member of the privy council, he was appointed a commissioner to that effect. Early in 1794, the principal strong holds of Corsica were surrendered by the French to the British arms; the King accepted the sovereignty of the island, and on the 19th of June, 1794, Sir G. E. as viceroy, presided in a general assembly of the chiefs of Corsica, in which was adopted a constitutional code, reprehended by some as extremely democratical, but perhaps not ill adapted to the genius and situation of the people for whom it was intended. Notwithstanding this arrangement, a considerable party devoted to France and their country remained in Corsica, who encouraged by the successes of the French armies, in the adjoining region of Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. In the measures to be pursued to repress this disorder, diversity of opinions unhappily took place among the heads of the civil and military authorities. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the island, was suppressed in June, 1796; but the French party gradually acquiring strength, it was in September following deemed wise to abandon the island entirely. The viceroy returned to England early in 1797, where his services were rewarded by his exaltation to a British peer-

age, as Baron Minto, of the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland. In July, 1797, Lord M. was appointed ambassador to Vienna, then the theatre of the most important and complicated negotiations in which this country was engaged. It was through the intervention of his lordship, during this embassy, that liberal and honourable steps were taken, on the part of a great personage in this country, to extricate from indigence, and to secure a becoming provision for the only surviving branch of the royal house of Stuart, then languishing in penury at Venice, in consequence of the invasion of Rome by the French. In parliament, for the union with Ireland, Lord M. was a strenuous advocate. When the peace of Amiens was on the carpet, he was ranked with those who conceived the interests of this country to have been less firmly secured than ought to have been done. As he had been an advocate for the union with Ireland, so was Lord M. one of those who earnestly regretted that any obstacle should arise to the completion of the conditions of Roman Catholic emancipation, on which a considerable portion of the people of Ireland were supposed to have giving to the union their express or their tacit consent. When the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, in India, expired, he was succeeded by Lord Minto, under whose general government many highly important acquisitions have been made by the British arms, for the benefit of the state at large, as well as of the India Company in particular. In the successful expedition against the great Dutch settlements at Batavia, and other parts of Java, Lord M. not only issued the necessary orders, and took the necessary measures to ensure success, but accompanied the troops embarked in person. His period of residence in Bengal drawing to an end, Lord Minto was relieved by the Earl of Moira, and soon afterwards took shipping for England, where he arrived in the middle of May; and ever since his health was visibly on the decline."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

Bonaparte's valet de chambre writes from the Isle of Elba, that he is the most miserable of men, to remain in the service of such a master; that Napoleon has lost his senses, and become quite foolish; that he is an object of ridicule to the inhabitants; in short, that the officers who accompanied him, despairing of his cure, are returning to France. Thus, then, the hand of God strikes him whom the powers of the earth had united to save. When he was at Moscow, he had a medal struck; the legend of which was, *Napoleon, Emperor of the French and Czar of Russia. On the reverse was, God in Heaven and Napoleon upon Earth.*

MADRID, MAY 25.

Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, yesterday afternoon entered this capital. He was received with all the honours due to his rank, and to those eminent services of which the Spanish nation will preserve in eternal recollection. Admitted to an audience of the King, the noble Lord kissed his Majesty's hand, as well as those of the Infants. His Majesty received him with the expression of those sentiments which he has inspired in the reigning family; and in all Spaniards sincerely attached to their King and country.

JUNE 2.

All the news from the interior agree in the same details—every where the cry is, *Long live Ferdinand; Perish the Constitution.* This zeal requires to be repressed. It is excited by agitators who abuse the ignorance of the people, and are preparing for us fatal re-actions. Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, having stopped a short time in the village of Fuencarral, two leagues from Madrid, was received in triumph. All the bells were rung—the local authorities complimented him, and the children of a school went in procession to meet him, and addressed him in a speech, in which they characterised him as "the noble, invincible, loyal, incomparable *Cid* of England—the glory of our age, the admiration of Europe, the restorer of our dear Spain." They add, "our tender minds will always retain the memory of the most extraordinary man of this epoch, of the deliverer of the oppressed, who inspired terror into our enemies."

The Supreme Court of Castile is re-established with some modifications.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

AT THE

Honorable Company's Printing Office.

MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815.

LONDON, JULY 3.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.—The Duke of Wellington was introduced by the Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort, with the customary forms, and after his Patents of Nobility (four in number) were read, took the oaths and his seat on the opposition side of the House.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed his Grace to the following purport:—“Field Marshal Duke of Wellington, Baron Douro, I experience peculiar satisfaction on your introduction as a Member of this House, in complying with its unanimous wish of tendering to you the Thanks of this House of Parliament for the many eminent services which you have rendered to your country and to mankind—the valour, judgment, and perseverance which have so eminently distinguished your conduct and military career, and led to the summit of glory—whilst they render the name of Wellington immortal, have been materially instrumental in securing the peace of the world. By a train of the most brilliant exploits that ever shed a lustre on the Hero, and by a display of those qualities which adorn the Man, you have evinced your just claims to every dignity in the British Peerage; and with these honours, so nobly earned, I welcome you, in the name of Parliament, to your country and to this House; and once more tender to you—what I reckon myself happy in being the medium of conveying, now, upon all other occasions—the highest mark of approbation which Parliament can bestow—the Thanks of this House.”

His Grace the Duke of Wellington.—“My Lord—I am deeply penetrated with a grateful sense of the honours that have been conferred upon me by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and by the approbation which Parliament have expressed of the manner in which I have executed the important trusts confided to me. I fear, my Lord, these services have been too highly rated as far as regards myself. To the liberal support which I have uniformly experienced from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and his Government, and from my gallant companions in the field, joined to the encouragement derived from the approving voice of both Houses of Parliament—of which I shall ever have a just value—are the successes which you are pleased to mention, together with the happy events that have followed them, under the favour of Providence, to be ascribed. I hope the same willingness to perform my duty will characterize my conduct upon all other occasions.”

His Grace sat down amidst the plaudits of the whole House. The Duchess of Wellington, accompanied by the Countess of Mornington, his Grace's mother, were present during the ceremony.

Lord Lonsdale moved an Address to the Prince Regent, thanking him for his gracious communication of the Definitive Treaty of Peace to the House, and assuring his Royal Highness of the approbation with which their Lordships regarded that treaty, which was safe and honourable to all.—Lord De Dunstanville seconded the motion.

Lord Grenville approved of the Treaty of Peace, with the exception of one article, to which he had already recorded his dissent. By this treaty we had gloriously terminated a twenty years' war, in which this country had displayed a firmness and magnanimity which was worthy to be preserved to all posterity, and which gave a noble lesson to other nations, in what manner national independence was to be preserved. A circumstance too, which gave a great additional value to the treaty, and much additional strength and security to the peace, was, that it had been nego-

tiated and concluded with the descendant of the lawful sovereign of France. As far as the colonial cessions we had made tended to the general arrangement for the peace of Europe, he thought it was a wise policy to make those cessions; neither would he have found fault with still greater cessions, if they could have purchased a more favourable arrangement for Europe. He understood the King of Sardinia was not satisfied with the arrangement, by which a part of Savoy had been annexed to France; and he was inclined to think the security of Holland was too loosely provided for. He, however, hailed with inexpressible satisfaction that declaration of his Majesty's Government, which disclaimed that pernicious principle of *partition*, from which the greatest evils had resulted to all Europe. He hoped that when the final negotiations for the settlement of Europe were completed, then we might return as a nation to habits of peace; for neither was it consistent with the policy or the interests of the country that we should remain an armed and military people. On the behalf of our constitution itself, he would remind their Lordships that it could not permanently co-exist with a great military establishment. He wished our establishment to be brought as nearly as possible to that of 1792.

Lord Liverpool observed that the Treaty, though definitive as to peace or war, was not intended to be definitive as to particulars, which were to be settled at a future Congress. It was desirable that the Treaty should take place whilst the Allies occupied the French capital, and it was, at the same time, desirable that their stay there should be as short as possible. The state of things in 1792 was the basis with respect to France, and the only alterations from it were for the purpose of connecting the fortresses which she still retained with her ancient territory. He allowed that the augmentation on the side of Savoy was more material, and that some warm feeling had been expressed on the subject by the sovereign of that country; but from all that he had heard, he did not think this cession of any considerable importance. As to what was said about Holland, he could assure the Noble Lord and the House, that the most perfect good will subsisted between the countries, and that, as he was well aware of the spirit of peace which animated the breasts of the Allies, he had every reason to anticipate the most satisfactory termination to the business of adjustment. His Lordship closed his remarks, by drawing a contrast between the situation of France and this country at the commencement of the war and at the present period, and contended, that the objects of the war had been completely accomplished.—The address was agreed to, *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY.

The Duke of Wellington appeared at the Bar, amidst the loudest acclamations, and addressed the House as follows:

“Mr. Speaker—I was anxious to be permitted to attend at your Bar in person on this occasion, to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the high honour which the House of Commons had conferred upon me, in appointing a Committee to convey to me its thanks and congratulations on my return to this country from the Peninsula. This House has rewarded my exertions on every occasion that appeared to merit its favour, and has repeatedly conferred upon me the noblest gift which any individual can receive—its thanks. I cannot omit to take this opportunity of expressing my approbation of the great and unprecedented efforts which have been made by the House of Commons, at a moment of great pressure, to support me in those operations necessary to insure success in the contest in which I was engaged, and which, in consequence

of the wise measures adopted by Parliament, and the exertions made by Government, I was ultimately enabled to carry on to a successful termination. Animated by the confidence reposed in me by the Nation, and by the repeated favours so graciously conferred upon me by the Prince Regent, and emboldened by the reliance I had on the Generals, Officers, and brave troops whom I had the honour to command, I was encouraged to adopt such measures, and to carry on the contest in such a manner as to have ultimately procured me the honour now conferred upon me. It is impossible for me to express my feelings on this occasion; but I do assure the House that I shall always be ready to stand forward and serve my country with the same zeal I have hitherto done, whenever my country shall think fit to call for my services.

The Speaker, in reply, alluded to the triumphant career of his Grace, and observed that his great name would remain an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory—and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate, the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth. He then congratulated the Duke on the important mission on which he is now about to proceed, expressing the full conviction of the House, that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interest in peace. The speaker having concluded his Address, the Noble Duke bowed and retired amidst the loud cheers of the Members, who all rose, and continued standing till he had quitted the house.

JULY 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

Lord Ebrington addressed the House on the subject of Lord Cochrane's sentence. He set out with reading a letter from his Lordship, begging that no motion might be made for remitting any part of his sentence, as if he had been guilty, the sentence could not have been too severe; if he were innocent, the remission of that part of it would by no means heal the injuries and wounds he had received in his character. Lord E. then stated that he had no private intercourse with Lord C. and knew him only as a member of that House, and as a gallant officer, to whom his country had, on many occasions, been highly indebted for his services. In that point of view, he had first conceived the idea of bringing forward his motion; and notwithstanding the Noble Lord's letter, he did not feel himself at liberty to forego his original intention. He would not touch on the question of guilt or innocence; but he thought the punishment of the pillory was in general most unjust, because it constituted the populace at once the judges and executioners, and the result had often turned out to be not less than a cruel death. This punishment seemed to be almost exclusively confined to the metropolis. In all other parts of the country, there had been only two instances of it in the course of three years. Who could have supposed that, even in the capital so distinguished and gallant an officer could have been doomed to so degrading a punishment? Lord E. here enumerated several of the brilliant exploits performed by Lord Cochrane, viz. the capture, in the *Speedy* sloop, of 14 guns; of the *De Gama* Spanish frigate, of 38 guns; the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, for which he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made a Knight of the Bath, &c. &c. When the Noble Lord was struck out of the naval list, when he was shorn of the honours of knighthood, and stripped of his plumes and of his rank, could any impartial man say that equal justice, and no more, had been meted out to him? Would any man say that he was not far more severely punished than either Mr. Butt or Berenger? As to the rule of Court which had been so often alluded to, he would only say that it was hard that in such a case such a man as Lord Cochrane should be precluded from obtaining a new trial by such a rule. A

Noble Marquis, convicted of seducing sailors to quit his Majesty's service, had been sentenced to a comparatively small fine and four months imprisonment, at the termination of which period he was restored to his rank, and all the comforts of life which he previously enjoyed. Lord C. besides fine, imprisonment, and pillory, was stripped of his rank and honours. Was this equal measure of English justice? The Noble Lord then moved, that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, that he would be graciously pleased, on account of the former distinguished services of Lord Cochrane, to remit that part of the sentence that went to inflict the punishment of the pillory.

Lord Nugent warmly seconded the motion, and enforced all the arguments adduced by the preceding speaker, declaring, at the same time, that he had had no communication with Lord C. to whom he was scarcely known. He had often differed with him in opinion in that House, and while he did justice to his manly feelings, had certainly thought him deficient in prudence and discretion.

The Solicitor General, whilst he deeply lamented that a man of noble birth, and who had performed such signal services, should have so fallen from his high station, could not see any thing in his case to render him more a fit subject for the interference of that House than the other delinquents. He had read the evidence on the trial, and the comments of the Noble Lord who presided on that occasion, and he declared solemnly before God and that House, that had he been upon the jury, he should have been bound to have given the same verdict, had the person tried been his brother. De Berenger, disguised in an unusual dress, a red coat, had been distinctly traced to Lord C.'s House; and it was unnatural to suppose he would have gone there had not Lord C. been privy to the fraud. Lord C., in his speech in that House, had committed various misrepresentations, and had inveighed against the judge and jury, who could have no interest in the case, and were acting under the sanction of an oath; the same sanction under which the Noble Lord was acting when he made his affidavit. He could take upon himself to state from undoubted authority, that the brief had been drawn by the instructions of Lord Cochrane, and had been read to the Noble Lord; that his four servants had been examined by his attorney, the examination read to him, and one particular corrected by him; and yet he said he was careless about his defence. As to the rule which barred a new trial, it never could be permitted that a person accused should try in the first instance how far he could go without his own witnesses, and then, should the result prove unfavourable, how far he could go with them. Every criminal would adopt the same practice, and be tried in the first place upon the evidence for the prosecution, and then upon his own. There was here no ground for the House to interfere, because no injustice had been done to Lord Cochrane. The Crown was the proper judge how far it ought to interpose, and he trusted the House would not think it right, nor even constitutional, to interfere with the exercise of its prerogative.

Mr. Barham said it was not fully proved that Lord C. saw De Berenger in the dress described. Persuaded of Lord Cochrane's innocence, he should move an amendment to the motion, namely, to omit the words in the proposed address “in consideration of his distinguished services.” Mr. Wrottesley said, that on hearing Lord C.'s speech, he was inclined to think him innocent, but an attentive perusal of the trial had altered his opinion. Lord A. Hamilton said he should support the Address; and he felt himself bound to state, that he gave this vote under a firm persuasion that Lord Cochrane was an innocent man. Mr. M. A. Taylor was adverse to any interference with the prerogative on this occasion. Remission should be sought for where the constitution placed the power of remission. M. C. Wynne was not disposed to find fault with the trial or sentence. But were not the services of Lord Cochrane such as to justify the House in interfering? He was not in favour of the amendment; but approved of the Address, as stating distinctly the grounds of the application. It had been said, that the higher the rank, the greater the crime. Yet in cases of

treason, for instance, a peer was punished less ignominiously than an inferior person. Mr Hurst spoke to the same effect.

Lord Castlereagh fully recognized the right of the House to interfere on the present occasion, but observed that the administration of justice was now so perfect in all its parts, that the interference of Parliament was rather likely to do prejudice than service. It was a considerable relief to his mind, to think that the affidavit of Lord Cochrane's which had been so much relied on, was fully before the consideration of the jury that tried him, and was even brought forward in evidence on the part of the prosecution. It was distinctly stated to the jury by the Noble Judge who presided at the trial, that if they believed that affidavit they must acquit Lord Cochrane. The trial was now printed, and every member might read it; and he, for his part, could not see why that House should have doubts where the jury had none. It was certainly painful to see a man of Lord Cochrane's rank, and who had rendered distinguished services to the country, placed in a condition so degrading; but he could not see any distinction that any privileged orders in society had to exemption from those punishments which the law had affixed to certain crimes. He was glad that the crime of conspiring to cheat the King's subjects for the gain of a few individuals, had been marked as a most serious crime. He should not now enter into the question, whether the pillory was or was not a proper mode of punishment; but it was the punishment which the law of the land affixed to infamous offences, and which it was, therefore, the duty of the judges to pronounce. He had now to inform the House, that the Crown had taken steps to interpose its mercy to omit that part of the punishment, not only with respect to Lord Cochrane, but the other two persons who had been sentenced. He must, however, state expressly the ground on which its mercy was so extended, which was no other than that the Crown, having taken into its consideration the unfrequency of such crimes, so little known among Englishmen, hoped, that this warning would be sufficient to deter persons from the commission of similar offences.

Sir F. Burdett regretted that the Noble Lord had not communicated the information at an earlier hour, so as to prevent the present discussion. He then went into the details of the evidence against Lord Cochrane, and strongly asserted his innocence. It had been said that the trial was now to be seen by every body; but he believed the short hand writer had submitted it to the Judge who tried it, for his revision, before it was published. He believed that the charge of the Judge had been revised and corrected by himself, and that he had, in one instance, introduced the word "if," which was known to be a great peace-maker. As to the grounds alledged for extending mercy to his Lordship, he was certain that if he repeated them in the lobby every one would laugh in his face. They would not suppose frauds in the Stock Exchange to be quite so unfrequent and so rare as the Noble Lord supposed.

The Attorney General said it was possible, and not unlikely, that the short-hand writer who took down the trial did send it to the learned Judge to be revised by him. It was the common practice so to do; and the Term Reports, and other books of equal authority, had been submitted to a similar review. He contended that the proceedings on the trial fully established the guilt of Lord Cochrane. The mouths of his solicitors and advocates were sealed, but his Lordship might, if he pleased, unseal them. His defence had been conducted by great and honourable men: they had not called witnesses, because they dared not. If Lord Cochrane was innocent, then De Berenger was also an honourable man; for he had his *alibis* and his affidavits as well as my Lord. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone was even more innocent, for scarcely any connection had been proved between him and De Berenger.

Lord Ebrington signified that he should now withdraw his motion. Mr. Holmes said that he just received an answer from Lord Cochrane to a note sent during the discussion, in which his Lordship asserted that he had never read over his brief, nor had his attention been called to the difference between the statement of his servants and his own affidavit; he had only read one part of the brief, which was marked in the margin of the copy which he now sent. The Solicitor General repeated that he was authorised to say that Lord C. had read and approved of his brief, and had corrected the statements of his servants. In one part of the brief four lines were expunged, and opposite were written the words "read to Lord Cochrane." Mr.

Abercromby and Mr. Wetherall stated, on the same authority, that the brief had been carefully read to his Lordship. Mr. Whitbread remarked that there were in the brief 12 other lines expunged besides the four alluded to by the Solicitor General; and against these the name of Lord Cochrane did not appear. The original motion and the amendment were then withdrawn.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Vote of Credit Message, Mr. Whitbread said he expected to have heard some reasons for voting the sum of 3,000,000l. He saw nothing in the present state of affairs that required so large a sum. He had hoped to hear something about the ensuing negotiations, and the cause of their having been delayed. Why was the command of our 10,000 troops in the Low Countries to be transferred to the Prince of Orange? He hoped that Genoa would be represented in the ensuing Congress, and that no territory would be ceded without the consent of the power by whom cession was to be made. Respecting America, he could not view the proclamation ascribed to Sir A. Cochrane as a legitimate mode of warfare. Mr. Vansittart stated the same grounds for the proposed vote which were alledged in the other House by Lord Liverpool. Mr. Tierney thought this money should have been provided in the Army Extraordinaries, rather than by a vote of credit, which was always objectionable in principle, when larger than what seemed necessary.

Lord Castlereagh thought the present mode of application the most natural one. Some foreign demands, such as in the peninsula, could not be settled all at once. He could not at present state particulars with precision. There was too great a disposition to suppose that at the moment of peace with France every thing was done, and no farther expence necessary. Exclusive of the continuance of the subsidies, there was a provision in the treaty of Chaumont which contemplated an intermediate state of things after peace, which might require armament and precaution. Commissioners had been appointed to negotiate with those from America, and were proceeding without any unnecessary delay. Government were ignorant of the proclamation spoken of by the Hon. Member. There were many persons desirous of withdrawing from America, and he did not know that it was our policy to prevent them.

Mr. Whitbread understood the Noble Lord would have submitted the Convention to the House, if it had been ratified in time; but he thought they ought to have some outline of it—some statement of its specific objects. Every body naturally supposed that the Noble Lord, as the fittest person, would go to the Congress. He hoped that Genoa would remain independent; that Poland might be restored; and that Russia might be induced to give back Finland, to save Norway. He was sorry to hear the Noble Lord insinuate that Europe was yet in a feverish state. Lord Castlereagh explained, and in the sequel of the discussion stated that there had been no delay on the part of this country in the negotiation with America. Arrangements had been made for the British Commissioners to arrive at Ghent by the time the Commissioners from America might be expected. Mr. Wilberforce hoped that our influence would be exerted for restoring the independence of Poland. After some further discussion, the House went into a Committee, and resolution for a vote of credit to the amount of 3,000,000l. was agreed to.

The Princess of Wales's Annuity Bill was recommitted. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Whitbread objected to the words conferring the annuity for her natural life, as, in case of her surviving the King, she would be entitled to the full establishment of Queen of these realms. Lord Castlereagh said, in the event alluded to, the subject would, of course, be again submitted to the consideration of Parliament; but the whole of the present proceeding was founded on the assumption of the separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. Tierney would not object to the assumption of the separation of the parties now; but he could not consent to the House assuming that the King and Queen of this country should live separate. Lord Castlereagh feared Kings and Queens could not be considered as exempt from those domestic misfortunes, to which other individuals were liable. Mr. Tierney could not consent to any such assumption, and would now declare, that if he should be living at the time such a subject was agitated, he should for one most solemnly protest against such a doctrine. A clause was then introduced for exempting the annuity from the income tax, and the Bill was ordered to be reported.

The Hampshire Courier, July 12, 1814.

We extract the following letter from a Morning Paper:—

PARIS, JULY 4.—We are in a state of agitation, not knowing what is to become of us. Every day the discontent increases. It was hoped that the Bourbons in their return to France, would have brought with them large and liberal views, that their stay in England would have made them forget their former notions and have extended their ideas, and that misfortune would have reformed them. It is observed, however, with pain, that they are now what they were 25 years since, and persuaded that France remains the same, they wish to govern her not as she is, but as she was. This is the cause of all the discontent and irritation. They do not content themselves with taking an account of all the changes which have taken place in our manners, in our habits, in our opinions, but they wish to make these changes in each of us a crime. In vain our population has been several times renewed, they still address themselves to the population of 1789. Doubtless we have committed faults, but we have done great things; travellers are struck with all the monuments of our glory. The Bourbons alone do not perceive them, these monuments (strange to say) appear to them derangements. You believe, perhaps, that they occupy themselves here in repairing what we have suffered from tyranny and the war: you deceive yourselves. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries passes its time in compelling the *Moniteur* to insert acts of accusation against Frenchmen who have defended their country against the invasion of foreigners. Do not give credit to the falsehoods which give pretended abjurations of men whom opinion would place at the head of the Government of France. The author of the letter in the *Courier*, of the 22d of June, is assuredly much misinformed, when he gives out that Fouché, Duke of Otranto, is quite disposed to modify his opinions.—Those who know him know that he is incapable of any pusillanimous transactions; his principles and opinions are inflexible, because he believes that liberty can exist under a Monarchy as well as under a Republic. Having had the courage to resist Bonaparte, who was a giant, he will not prostrate himself before the Bourbons. It is not only to the elevation of his mind and to his talents, that the public render homage; it is above all the strength of his character that they esteem. The Duke of Otranto, from his habits and his manners, is inaccessible to seduction. We are persuaded that the French Government cannot go on long in this manner. They make every day new blunders, which will lead us to a military anarchy. We cannot enter into any speculation, through the fear of seeing the war recommence and again the reign of Bonaparte. The Bourbons may yet prevent this dreadful re-action, but it must be by taking other steps and other Councils.

We read in the *Genoa Gazette* of the 28th ult. that the old King of Spain, Charles IV. has demanded of the Allied Sovereigns to be re-seated on the throne. The same journal contains the following paragraph:—"Whatever the French Gazettes may say, the rumour prevails very much throughout all Switzerland, that the Crown Prince of Sweden will abdicate his right in favour of the son of Gustavus IV."

MADRID, JUNE 25.—The King has resolved that a claim should be made upon the present Government of France, to obtain restitution of the papers, paintings, monuments of the fine arts, and of natural history, which the intrusive Government of King Joseph, during his domination in Spain, may have carried off into that kingdom. For this purpose it is the will of his Majesty, that the respective Ministers shall demand accurate lists of every thing that the enemy have carried off, belonging to the archives of Simancas, Seville, of the crown of Arragon, the Royal Palaces, the Monastery of the Escorial, Cathedrals, Cabinet of Natural History, and Depot of Charts and Hydrographic works. These lists are to be sent to the office of the First Secretary of State, that demands may be made conformable to the instructions.

CADIZ, JUNE 21.—There is, and has been all along, much dissatisfaction in the inhabitants of Cadiz at the measures of the present Government, especially on the revival of the Inquisition: in consequence, the King has levied a contribution of three millions of dollars to pay the troops, and has ordered the Governor to enforce the payment. The merchants are in great alarm, which is increased

by their expectation of the arrival of a plate ship. A transport, with a detachment of the 4th Veteran Battalion on board, commanded by Colonel Daly, from Gibraltar to England, put in here in great distress, having sprung a leak. The troops have all been disembarked. I have visited many convents where the French have been, and in all of them I have seen lines on the walls written by the soldiers, abusing the war with Spain. One of them is as follows:—"The war with Spain is the 'fortune' of the Generals, the ruin of the Officers, and the grave of the Soldiers."

HANAU, JUNE 24.—The strength of the Prussians who remain on the Rhine amount to about 80,000 men. To these may be added 40,000 Austrians and Bavarians, who have the same position allotted them; so that, independent of the English and Dutch, there is on this and the other side of the Rhine an army of 120,000 men.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 17.—The English have commenced hostilities against the Norwegians, from whom they have made some captures, and carried them into Cottenburgh. The Crown Prince of Sweden pursues, with indefatigable ardour, his preparations for war against Norway. He has proposed the very rigorous measure of extending the conscription to lads of the age of 16; but this measure has experienced much opposition on the part of the cities and the order of peasants who have hitherto supported his Royal Highness. The Nobility are in strong opposition to the Prince; they are hostile to the union of Norway, as likely to be pernicious to the interests and the liberty of the Swedish nation.

An article from Copenhagen speaks with a tone of confidence and satisfaction of the harmony subsisting between the Danish and our Government. A royal proclamation has been published there, regulating the exportation of corn, the obvious tendency of which is to deprive the Norwegians of a supply of that article, and which might encourage them to protract their resistance. We only regret that Denmark has not always acted with the same wisdom and temper; and she would not find herself in her present disagreeable situation, which none regret more than we do; but she provoked the consequences; she made herself the voluntary vassal of the most profligate adventurer; and she must submit to the consequences.

We learn from Hamburgh, that Austria, Russia, and Prussia have guaranteed the independence of the Hanse Towns.

The *Moniteur* contains a short address, in the Bas-Breton language, as delivered by the peasants of that country to the Duc D'Angouleme; "May we all live a hundred years longer!—(said the spokesman;) you to have the pleasure of making us happy, and we to have the pleasure of loving you!"

Bonaparte seems to be actively employed in the Isle of Elba. He has already taken possession of several Isles dependent upon Elba, and concluded treaties of commerce with other Isles and with the Barbary Powers. It is curious to find him now so anxious about commerce, who may attribute his fall chiefly to his hatred of all commerce. He has coined money, and applies to himself the *ubicumque felix*. We did not know that irony was one of his qualities.

The measures of Ferdinand VII. who might with so much ease, have secured to himself the appellation of *the beloved*, appear daily of a more extraordinary complexion. By a decree of the 17th ult. he re-establishes the old law which required the Cadets in every branch of the military service to exhibit proofs of nobility! The army having enjoyed, by a decree of the Cortes, with an entire exemption from this antiquated restriction, is not likely, we imagine, to receive his Majesty's enlightened decree with much satisfaction. What would the Empecinado, the Medico, and the many other brave men in whom Spain owed her most honourable triumphs, have said to a law forbidding them to save their country, without a diploma from the Herald's College?

Recent letters from Madrid assert, that the return of peace and the restoration of the Sovereign, far from producing a renovation of commerce, have been followed by a total stagnation of business in all parts of Spain; and that travelling is so dangerous that contrary to the usual custom, it is necessary to avoid taking advantage of the coolness of the night, and rather to incur the fatigue of journeying in the heat of the day.

Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815.

LONDON, JULY 17.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

On Monday a numerous Meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held in Old Palace yard, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament.

The High Bailiff having read the Requisition, stated to the Meeting, that he had received two letters, the one from Lord Cochrane, the other from Mr. Sheridan. The letter from Lord Cochrane was first read. He inclosed to the High Bailiff a full and unmutated account of the defence made by him in the House of Commons, which he requested him to read to the Meeting. With this request the High Bailiff, from prudential motives, declined to comply. The letter from Mr. Sheridan signified that, notwithstanding he had received great encouragement to declare himself a candidate for the honour of representing the City of Westminster in Parliament, he understood it to be the wish of the Electors to return Lord Cochrane again; and therefore in his favour he declined becoming a candidate.

Sir F. Burdett then came forward to address the Meeting, amidst the loudest shouts of applause. He said the question now was, whether an innocent individual should be destroyed by the machinations of corruption and power, or whether he should be supported by the voice of his constituents. He hoped that by the suffrages of the Electors of Westminster, that character would be maintained which he thought had never in any instance been forfeited. At a time when libel was an offence so undefined in its nature, that no man knew when he might be speaking or writing libels it was not surprising that the High Bailiff should decline reading the statement delivered by Lord Cochrane in the House of Commons. But notwithstanding the efforts made to impose silence upon the corrupt and degraded press that is still suffered to exist in this country, that statement would go forth to the public, as Lord Cochrane was resolved to publish it at all risks. His Lordship had fully explained every thing in his case that seemed to require explanation. He should not now find fault with the Jury that tried Lord Cochrane, (who were, as he was informed, very respectable persons); but he should for ever find fault with that mode of picking out a Jury, which Lord Cochrane had called packing them. Considering the able and artful manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, and how feebly the defence had been managed, their verdict was not to be wondered at. The rule which was set up against granting to his Lordship a new trial was contrary to the law as the law never requires a man to do impossibilities. This doctrine was broadly maintained on another occasion with respect to those proceedings. When, on the part of some others who had been tried with him, an objection had been made to the indictment as not being sufficiently specific, the answer was, it was impossible to make it comprehend every point, and that the law did not require impossibilities. If the law, however, did not require impossibilities in the one case, neither would it require them in another, which it must do if it required that Lord Cochrane should bring into Court parties who had fled, and over whom he had no controul.

The Hon. Baronet, after some animadversions on the proceedings of the Stock Exchange Committee, and the summing up of the evidence at the trial, again appealed to the Electors in vindication of the character of Lord Cochrane, whose great services should, he thought, if he had even been guilty of the meanness imputed to him, have protected him from the degrading infamy which it was now intended to inflict upon him. He must say, that if Lord Cochrane was to stand in the pillory, he should feel it his duty to attend also. It appeared to him, that instead of destroying Lord Cochrane, the infliction of that part of the sentence would destroy the punishment of the pillory for the future. The real crime for which Lord Cochrane could not be forgiven was his bold and independent conduct in the defence of their rights and liberties? This was a crime as unpardonable in the eyes of some men, as that which is called by religious men, the sin

against the Holy Ghost. How marked a difference was there between the punishment inflicted upon him, and the treatment of the most notorious delinquents and depredators of the public purse. They, forsooth, are all honest gentlemen, and meant to pay back at some time or another; and by places and pensions, they were often enabled to pay back to the public out of their own money. This put him in mind of a story he had once heard of a Scotch gardener, who flourished and grew rich while his neighbours were failing.—One of them, however, having got up very early in the morning met him with a cart full of wall-fruit, which he had stripped from their gardens, and asked him, Where are you going? The Scotchman answered, "I am going back again." (A laugh.) This was the case with the great public delinquents; when they were found out, they were let go back again. After a few more observations, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting Lord Cochrane is perfectly innocent of the offence for which he has been sentenced to receive an infamous punishment.

Mr. Wishart, Major Cartwright and Mr. Walker warmly supported the resolution.

Mr. Alderman Wood said that he never doubted of Lord Cochrane's innocent. In conversation with some of the Jurymen, he had it most solemnly from one of them, who had told him that others of them were inclined to go with him in it, that if the evidence they had since heard had been laid before them, and if Lord Cochrane had made his own defence, it would have been impossible to have convicted him. If it were necessary to bring an honourable man forward, he could prove this on oath. Besides, he had himself put such questions to Lord Cochrane, that he could not have answered as he did had he been guilty. He therefore hoped they would all concur with him in thinking him innocent.—(Cries of *All, all!*)

The High Bailiff then put the question, which was carried unanimously.

Sir F. Burdett then moved a Resolution, that Lord Cochrane was a fit and proper person to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament, and that he should be put in nomination at the ensuing election; which was also carried unanimously; as were resolutions for a subscription to return him free of expence, and of thanks to Sir F. Burdett and the minority of 43 on Lord Cochrane's expulsion; and to the High Bailiff for his uniform compliance with the wishes of the Electors.—The Meeting then adjourned.

French Papers to the 13th contain the Speech of the Abbe Montesquieu to the Chamber of Deputies, on the state in which Louis the XVIIIth found France upon his restoration. This Speech traces, with considerable perspicuity, the miseries which France has suffered from an inordinate desire of foreign conquest, especially during the reign of the deposed Buonaparte. It presents, indeed, a dreadful picture of what may befall a great and brave nation, when it is doomed to be governed by an individual who reckons the peace, industry, and happiness of the people nothing, when compared with the views of his own unjust and gigantic ambition. Now, to reflect on this dismal representation is all that an honest Frenchman has for the false hopes and prospects, and the calamities of twenty years unprecedented in the annals of the world. By the Madrid intelligence in the French Papers, it appears that the Spanish Government is calling upon the clergy for pecuniary sacrifices. It may be very fair that they should furnish them. But this is among the first fruits of Ferdinand's abrogation of the Constitution, that the Government should raise revenues without consulting the representatives of the people, who so long defended the monarchy while the monarch was in foreign captivity. The subversions of Ferdinand seem not very readily acceded to in every quarter. The celebrated Mina has not yet disbanded his valiant troops; he is said to be far from satisfied at the late unlooked-for changes. Whether loyalty be due or not, we cannot conceive the gratitude that a patriot Spaniard can owe to his restored Prince. The publication of our Parliamentary Proceedings is continued in the *Moniteur*; and we may thence infer, are read

with some curiosity. A French Paper assures the *Courier d'Angleterre* for its animadversions on Eugene Beauharnois, whom the Allied Sovereigns treated as a prince, and who was received by Louis the XVIIIth with much regard. It then observes, that Prince Eugene is a Frenchman, and that his character stood so high in the army, that they compared him to the celebrated Bayard.

Much as the public feelings have been distressed by the unhappy divisions in the Royal Family, it affords us considerable satisfaction to hear that the late hasty step of the Princess Charlotte of Wales's flight from Warwick House has not been productive of any serious disunion between her Royal Highness and her illustrious Father. It is stated, but we do not vouch for the authority, that the Princess though remaining in Carlton House, has permission to receive the visits of her particular friends; that all her letters and communications are uninterrupted; and that her books and papers are put in her possession, in the state they were in at her late residence. It is, however, added, that her Royal Highness is to proceed early this week to Cranbourne Lodge, in Windsor Forest, to make some stay; but whether any new regulations are intended there, we do not hear. Her Royal Highness will afterwards go to Brighton or Worthing, should sea-bathing be prescribed. We sincerely hope for a speedy end to the necessity of any farther public discussion on subjects so painful.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th instant, says, it was currently reported, and generally credited, in Sweden, that the Crown Prince intends to procure a divorce from his present spouse, and to enter into a matrimonial union with one of the Emperor Alexander's sisters. We learn from the same communication, that the Norwegians are amused by their Government with a report that a marriage is on the tapis between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Prince Christian.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 17, 1814.

MR. SADLER'S BALLOON.

Mr. Sadler and his son made an ascension with their balloon from Burlington-house, on Friday, about half past three o'clock. There was very little wind, almost due west, so that the immense globe floated over the Metropolis in the full view of the people, for nearly twenty minutes, and it would have been much longer visible, but that the atmosphere was overcast. We were sorry to see a very thin attendance of company in the court yard of Burlington-house, though the tickets were only half a guinea each, so that the receipts could not defray the expence of filling the machine.

Though few paid their money, the concourse of people in the streets were immense. The streets were completely blocked up so as that neither in carriages nor a foot, could persons with tickets or who were disposed to pay for access, get near the entrance. The mob, however, got entrance. There was no restraining them without bloodshed; and this was intended as a spectacle, not a massacre. They not only made their way into Burlington court-yard, but into many of the adjoining houses they broke in without ceremony.

The balloon began to be inflated about half past nine o'clock, and it took up till half past three before it was sufficiently filled. The vats from which the gas issued were of a large size, probably ten feet high, unceasingly pouring out a stream of vapour in a state which required the constant effusion of cold water to keep the conductors from violent heating. It contained about three thousand yards of the finest double woven silk, and was 74 feet in height from the bottom of the car to the top of the balloon; it was varnished, and most beautifully painted to represent a superb temple, supported on the sides by 18 Corinthian pillars, between each of which were the following full length statues:—Mercy, Liberty, Hibernia, Britannia, Justice, Fortune, Hebe, Liberty, Victory, Ceres, Amphitrite, Hope, Diana, Prudence, Wisdom. From the top of each pillar to the other there was a crimson curtain, festooned and along the cornice was a range of hieroglyphics, the

top part painted to represent a large pompion, and the lower part a range of clouds; the appearance had a very grand effect; the whole was covered over with a net made by Mr. Sadler himself. The car was superb in the extreme, it was painted by Mr. Creswell, jr. and does him much credit; on each end was painted the Imperial German and Russian Eagles, the Crown of Great Britain on one side, and the Prince's Plume on the other side, the whole in silver on a pink ground, a gold border all round, which gave it a most dazzling appearance. At three o'clock, the car was attached to the balloon, the ballast take in, also some refreshments, maps, a barometer, and two of Mr. Daniels' Life Preservers, which would have proved ample securities against drowning, had the *Aéro-nauts* been unhappily ship-wrecked in crossing the ocean, where innumerable lives have been before saved by the same precaution; all being ready, the balloon and car were brought into the centre of the yard, and Mr. Sadler took his seat, accompanied by his son. The car itself was a slight construction of cork and wicker work.

As it ascended the aerial travellers took off their hats, and bowed to the immense concourse of spectators assembled, who loudly cheered them. As it proceeded, the travellers were distinctly observed for a few minutes, each waving a flag which he held in his hand.

A scaffold broke down, loaded with spectators, close to the Balloon, but no person was much hurt.

The aerial voyagers arrived at Burlington House on Friday night, about half past ten o'clock, after a safe and pleasant journey, having by their maps travelled about forty-seven miles. They went as far as Gravesend, and in sight of Dover, but meeting a contrary current of air they returned, and descended about thirty-five minutes past four o'clock, in a field in the parish of Great Warley, in Essex, about eighteen miles from town, without the smallest accident.

Mr. Sadler said, that he could go to any destination that he pleased with his balloon, as at different heights in the atmosphere he has constantly found different currents of wind; so that he could take and keep a favourable gale. It was suggested, that to prove this to the satisfaction of London, he had only to make an excursion into the country for 20 or 30 miles, and return to the place from which he set out. It would be a great discovery, indeed, if this could be ascertained; but we fear we must still look on acrostation as only a beautiful spectacle.

Portsmouth, July 16, 1814.

The private accounts from Paris state that strong parties still exist in France that are inimical to the restored order of things. These are chiefly composed of the higher orders of society, and the military; particularly those who have returned from foreign prisons. Attempts will, no doubt, be made to organize this spirit of disaffection, and turn it against the Bourbons; we hope, however, without effect. Demoralized as the French certainly are, and filled with egotism and military arrogance, we cannot believe they will again become the tools of revolutionary violence. It will naturally require some time for the strong military bias which France has received to subside—but if a recollection of the horrors produced by the revolution was sufficient to keep the people quiet during the oppressive government of Bonaparte, surely the same effect must be produced by the mild sway of a Bourbon.

The private accounts from France must also be received with caution. Some of them, it is likely, are fabricated by interested persons; and others are written by those whose prejudices prevent them from forming any correct ideas on the conduct of the Government. The situation of Louis has been one of difficulty and danger. To reduce the violent spirit of disappointed military ambition is no easy task.—He has, however, conducted himself with much prudence on the occasion:—having only the welfare of his people at heart, he is using every endeavour to bring them back to habits of obedience and good order by mildness and leniency. That this leniency is mistaken for weakness, by the violent demagogues of

Paris, is no doubt true; but it does not become a Bourbon Prince to imitate the conduct of the unprincipled Corsican.

The accounts received from Spain are of a most gloomy and melancholy nature. Those liberal institutions which have for their benefit the well-being and happiness of mankind, are here treated with contempt. The reward of patriotism and gallantry has been disgrace and imprisonment. The miserable government of Ferdinand is busily employed in choosing Inquisitors; and, as a Paris paper justly observes, we may be again destined to behold the ceremonial of an *Auto de Fe*. It is pretended that the people of Spain like these things—that they are insensible to any blessings but those of despotism and bigotry—that they do not wish for an enlightened Cortes, nor for any thing that bears the name of liberty. A short time will prove the truth of these assertions. The Spaniards have fought nobly for the preservation of their independence—it will be seen whether they will allow their defenders to be punished instead of being rewarded—whether that noble and persevering spirit which continued the contest in Spain, under the most unpromising circumstances, has forsaken them, and will sink into abject quietness before the arbitrary and appalling government of the inquisition.

When Bonaparte took leave of the officers and crew of the *Undaunted* on landing in the Island of Elba, he presented Capt. Usher with a very elegant snuff box set with diamonds value £2500; he also presented the ship's company with cash amounting to about 1000 Louis.

The American sloop of war *Frolic*, when taken by the *Orpheus*; mistook her for an Indian and bore down upon her, carefully disguised, anxious not to give cause for suspicion. It so happened that the *Orpheus* was also practicing deception to draw the *Frolic* under the reach of her guns, in which she succeeded. When the American discovered his mistake, he made the most strenuous efforts to get away, having cut away his anchors and threw eleven guns overboard, but without effect. The *Frolic* was commanded by Captain Bainbridge, (a son of the Commodore, who fought the *Java* in the *Constitution*), was built last year at Charlestown on a beautiful model, and when launched, pronounced to be the finest ship of her class in the world.

There are now at Fort Cumberland, four companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners, under orders for foreign service.—America, they expect, is their destination.

The command of the *President* has been taken from the American Julius Caesar, Commodore Rodgers, and conferred on Commodore Decatur. Rodgers is to have the *Guerriere*, a new frigate not yet launched. He retains his own crew.—The men belonging to the *Congress*, American frigate have been marched on for the Lakes.

The American ship *Adams* in a late cruise ran through the West Indies, across the Atlantic and down the coast of Guinea. She captured the *Roebuck* of London with Ivory and Palm Oil—India ship, *Woodbridge*, with rice and dye woods (which she was compelled to abandon, being chased), and a schooner from Malaga to Halifax with wine, oil, fruit, &c. which she burnt. She liberated the *Roebuck* as a Cartel and sent her into Sierra Leone.

TALLEYRAND.

At this interesting crisis, the following letter from the *Belgian Traveller* (letter 82, page 340), will be read with equal curiosity and satisfaction.

PARIS, MARCH, 1805.

My Lord—Several friends of Talleyrand, since my arrival here, had hinted that he desired to see me, and offered to introduce me to his acquaintance. I have, however, from various motives, hesitated to converse with a man who never had any principles of his own, but who acted according to circumstances—was a traitor with La Fayette, a Jacobin with Brissot, a friend of equality with Robespierre, a republican with the Directory, and a slave under Bonaparte. But yesterday his cousin, the Prince de Chalais, called upon me, and pressed me much to come and dine with him to-day, and to meet the political luminary of the nineteenth century.

During dinner nothing particular occurred, except that Talleyrand paid some compliments to the consistency and constancy of the adherents of the House of Bourbon, whose misfortunes, as a citizen of the world, he sincerely lamented. When coffee and liquors had been served up, he said to me, "In my cousin's library there are some curious books I want

to show you, as you pass here for a kind of *savant*—will you walk up stairs with me?"

When in the library he said, "you have now been here near three months, and though a friend of mine Baron du M— invited you to call upon me the first week after your arrival, I have not, until this time, had the pleasure of seeing you; and had it not been for the complaisance of my cousin, you would have gone away without affording me what I so much desired, a moment's conversation with you." When I assured him that I was equally flattered and honoured by the condescension of such an eminent statesman, he replied, "Well, then, I will speak to you frankly, and without disguise, not caring whether what I tell you here should remain behind us in the room or go abroad."

"From my agents," said Talleyrand, "I knew who you were, and your business here, before you left Holland. You are sent here by Count de —, the Minister of Louis XVIII. to discover the spirit of the country—of Bonaparte's civil functionaries, as well as of his military commanders." Without waiting for a reply, he continued, "Tell me sincerely, what opinion has that unfortunate Prince of me, of my patriotism, and my principles?" Upon my assurance that I had not seen Louis XVIII. for seven years, or any of his Ministers since 1799, he said rather abruptly, "but you correspond with them. You received a letter two days ago from Count de —, which I might have stopped—can you deny it?" I told him that I had several correspondents, but all I could assert was that my letters never had any political speculation in them. "Then," said he, "my copyist has misinformed me. Here is the copy of your letter. In it you are not only questioned about France as it is, but asked to penetrate into futurity, and to discover what it is to become hereafter, at the death of the Emperor." When I declared that I did not remember ever to have received such a letter, he interrupted me by saying, "Let us converse with sincerity, and without artifice. You have received such a letter, and in the postscript was the following question:—'Can Talleyrand, a man of rank and talents, who has no great crimes to reproach himself with, be sincerely attached to a Government of ill-bred upstarts, of middling capacity, accused and guilty of enormities?' 'If such a question had been asked,' tell me, said I, 'what answer should I have given?' You might have said, that I am always a gentleman in sentiment as well as by birth, but that I love my country and its glory above every thing—that the Prince whom I judged capable and willing to promote it, whether a Louis XVIII. Louis XIX. or a Napoleon the First, should always find in me an obedient servant and a firm adherent. That during the whole period of the revolution, I never was the adherent of any particular faction, but spoke and wrote for every party that I supposed inclined like myself. I will lay my whole political life open to the scrutiny even of my most inveterate enemies, and I will defy them to discover any where the partisan, while every act of mine proves the true patriot. Had fortune placed Louis XVIII. upon the throne now occupied by Napoleon the First, he would have found in me the same faithful, and, I dare say, *disinterested* servant, as long as I had observed that he was sincerely bent on promoting the grandeur and happiness of my country."

Even should I have the misfortune to survive the present Sovereign of France, Louis XVIII. from the opinion I have recently formed of his liberality and patriotism, may count upon my humble services, adherence and attachment; because, with all other men of any historical or practical information, I am convinced, that the first Bonaparte upon the throne of France will also be the last, and that, with Napoleon the First the Buonapartian dynasty will descend into its native and original obscurity. All Frenchmen who wish for the splendour and tranquillity of their country, and who have no interest or inclination to see the renewal of the disasters France has experienced since the revolution, must desire a Bourbon, for a successor of Bonaparte. The French monarchy is now established upon a more firm foundation than it has been since the middle of the reign of Louis XIV. but it requires also a great firmness of character in its Sovereign to prevent factions from undermining a throne erected upon the ruins of their power.

I asked him whether I could write to the friend, whom he supposed my correspondent, the particulars of our conversation. "You are at full liberty," replied Talleyrand, "to communicate to him sentiments which I have not concealed even from the Emperor of the French, who esteems me for my frankness, though he is not flattered with my views of

the continuance of his dynasty, as he firmly believes, that the fortune which has elevated him in such an unexampled manner, will also make him the chief of a new dynasty, and support the supremacy of his family after his death."

I have heard from others, that Talleyrand, has in reality, more than once advised Bonaparte not to look beyond the grave for the continuance of his authority, and that he has, more than once, in Madame Buonaparte's drawing room, been publicly rebuked for his opinion. "Should a Bourbon ever possess my throne," said Bonaparte, "he will hang you, with every other Counsellor, Minister, General, or public functionary, who have been my servants, or avowed themselves my subjects." "Sire," answered Talleyrand, "should he act so imprudently, he will strangle his own grandeur in its cradle. Misfortunes must have made the Bourbons wiser than to begin with hanging before they are securely established on the throne. If they are prudent and patriotic, they will entirely forget the interregnum, and every thing that has occurred during it, from the 10th of August, 1792, to the day of their restoration."

STRALSUND, MAY 28.

Our Gazette publishes the following article: "Sweden has ceded Swedish Pomerania in exchange for Norway; but the resistance opposed by that kingdom throws upon Sweden expences of armament which require compensation. Sweden, in consequence, will hold Pomerania; but in the event of its entering into the political system of Sweden to have no possession on the Continent, that province may be united to the Prussian monarchy."

BERNE, JUNE 4.

Jerome Buonaparte and his wife set off yesterday for Gatz. Joseph Buonaparte paid them a visit before their departure.

ANew DEFENCE OF HOLY ROMAN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.—LETTER V.

SIR,—I promised to relate to you and your heretic correspondents, some of the miracles wrought in our own country, where I hope shortly to see holy Church again re-established as in the memorable days of the pious Queen Mary. The only difficulty however which I feel is to select from such a number those best calculated to flash conviction on the erring minds of the lost sheep; such, indeed is the multitude of Saints and stupendous miracles with which our country has been favoured, that notwithstanding the influence of Satan over innumerable sectaries and heretic establishments, it still affords some claim to a place in Paradise to be born in it.—This, by the way, must be understood as applying only to the faithful; to others it equally insures their condemnation, as they cannot plead ignorance, and they all die without absolution, and have neither lamps nor candles burning, nor prayers said for them after death. Their obstinate perverseness and fate are too horrible to be meditated.

I shall begin with the good S. Birinus, who was Bishop of Dorchester (whence sprung Lincoln) and sent by Pope Honorius to convert the West Saxons in the 7th century. This holy man on his passage from France to England, recollecting that in his haste to save souls in Britain, he had left behind him a precious relic, which might be of the utmost advantage to the efficacy of his mission, and not daring, in the midst of the Channel, to let the fact be known to the pagan sailors, or to order them to incur misfortune by putting back, boldly stepped overboard, marched to the port whence he set out, recovered his precious jewel, and then walked back to the ship again, without wetting a rag on his back, or even the soles of his feet. This miracle, so astonishing the seamen, as well it might, that they were all converted and baptized; and it paved the way for the vast success that followed, in the entire conversion of the West Saxons, under their Kings Kynigils and Quintheild.

This miracle is piously recorded by Malmsbury William, Huntington Henry, Polychronicon, and many others; so that there can be no doubt about the fact. There are no such sea-walkers as Birinus at present, and could the faithful sons of France acquire this holy art of marching upon salt water, and outrunning ships under sail, the heretics of these isles would soon be no more.

The same authentic and veracious historians inform us that St. Guthlac, the Confessor, renouncing this wicked world in his 21th year, betook himself to the Abbey of Croy-

land, where by the strength of his piety he once got hold of the old devil himself, and put him into a pot of boiling water, where he shut him down for a considerable time, till all the fuel was consumed. The holy Confessor going to get more, the subtle fiend availed himself of the occasion, jumped out of the boiler, and so escaped to the great annoyance of the world ever since. The ever blessed St. Guthlac, by way of punishment for this perfidy, and to keep their hands from mischief, employed a great number of the old deceiver's servants in erecting buildings for the poor, and other extensive works for the convenience of the country. The devil's dykes which are found in many parts of this island, are generally supposed to have been performed by these spiritual workmen. If the people in the fens or marshy districts knew their own interest, they would all turn Roman Catholic Saints, and employ some of these handy workmen, who neither eat, drink, nor require pecuniary wages, to drain their country. I give them these hints, it is their own fault if they do not profit by it. St. Guthlac's devils, however, were queer fellows, and represented by our historians as having "blubber lips, fire-spitting mouths, scaly visages, enormous heads, strutting teeth, pointed chins, hoarse throats, sable skins, spindle shoulders, tun bellies, burning loins, hawmed legs, tailed," &c.

In the reign of King Athelstan, about 933, St. Brissan was Bishop of Winchester, a very holy and devout man as any in the country. The saint Bishop frequently used to take solitary walks to indulge in contemplation and prayer, (and not as maliciously asserted to amuse himself with the fair daughter of his washerwoman); he was particularly fond of visiting the church-yard where he used to pray for the souls of those bodies buried in it. One night, in order to show how acceptable this piece of piety was, when he had finished his devotions, he cried out, "may they rest in peace!" when lo, a great multitude of souls, answering all together with one loud voice, ejaculated *Amen*, and awakened all the country for miles around with the tremendous sound. Hoveden, and almost all the historians of that age, mention this fact most explicitly; and he must be a worthless heretic who doubts it.

But St. Bristan was nothing to St. Dunstan. This angelic man introduced that blessed law of celibacy in the clergy, and punished the wife of King Edwy for her beauty, by burning her handsome face with red hot irons; even his Majesty himself he made to submit to his mandates; he abounded in miracles, visions, and wonderful operations. The history of them would fill folios: I can notice only two or three. When he was a very little boy he drove away the devil (perhaps the same that jumped out of St. Guthlac's pot), though he was surrounded by legions of evil spirits in the shape of dogs; on going to church to return thanks for his victory, he found it shut, but angels came and opened it for him to enter. In the church a harp hung on the wall, but on the Saint's entering it immediately began to sing and play at the same time with the greatest melody. In the church a great beam being out of its place, St. D. moved it to its proper station, only by making the sign of the cross, without touching the beam even with his little finger. When becoming a man he had some strange out-of-the-way flesh-and-blood feelings, which the busy devil, always delighting in temptation, encouraged. And how did the old fiend contrive it. Why he appeared to Dunstan in the shape of a very beautiful woman partially dressed, and tempted him as Pothiphar's wife did Joseph. But Dunstan was not to be taken in; the devil met with his match, and more. Instead of gloating on the beautiful object, he bravely jumped up, caught a pair of tongues that lay ready in the fire, and seized the old one by the nose with the red hot irons till he roared like a town bull. It was doubtless this experiment on the devil that made him try the same plan on the beautiful face of Queen Elgiva, for which the heretics have abused him as loudly as the old fiend. After this affair our lady the Virgin, with her train of attendant angels, honoured the Saint with a visit, singing anthems, &c. I pass over St. Editha's appearance to Dunstan, as I would not shock the affected delicacy of heretics, still less my female readers; I must refer this, and many more, to the chroniclers and historians of the times and particularly to the works of the *Deca Scriptorum*, for all these facts. In my next I shall relate some conversions.

Your's, &c. THEOLOGUS ALTER.
Doughty-street, March 30, 1813.

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